

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 10.

ARMY WANTS INSPECTED MEATS.

Recent requests for bids on meats to be supplied to the United States Army stipulate that the products must be "U. S. inspected and passed." It is probable that this will extend to all of the government "proposals" for meats. This means that packers or slaughterers bidding for government contracts, either local or interstate, will have to have government inspection before they can hope to get any of the business.

FERTILIZER PROBE IN ALABAMA.

The Alabama State Senate has passed a resolution for a commission to investigate allegations of the existence of a fertilizer combine in the state. It is charged that fertilizer brought from Baltimore at seven dollars a ton freight charge is sold for the same price in Jasper as that brought from Florence, 100 miles away. It was further charged that of the 2,000 brands sold, only 700 are analyzed and have passed the State chemists.

GOVERNMENT GETS APPEAL RIGHT.

One of the measures passed by the late Congress was the bill giving the government the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases where the decision of the lower courts are against it. The move to secure this bill was due to the famous ruling of Judge Humphrey in the packers' cases, where the government lost and was very much chagrined because it could not get the Supreme Court to reverse Judge Humphrey. Hereafter decisions which the government's attorneys do not like may be carried higher.

PENNSYLVANIA FOOD DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania has decided that the act creating the State Department of Agriculture is constitutional, and that therefore the acts of State Food Commissioner Warren under that law are legal. The court does not rule on Commissioner Wright's right to hold his office, leaving that to be decided in other proceedings against specific acts. The decision is counted a victory for the commissioner, though, it is said, further proceedings will be instituted to test his title to his office, as indicated in the court's ruling. Meat men and oleo dealers have been greatly interested in this proceeding, as Dr. Warren has picked them out as the particular victims of his activities.

ATTACK ON MEAT TRADE IN NEXT CONGRESS

The Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned last Monday without having enacted into law either of the proposed measures directed against the meat industry. As stated in last week's issue, the Beveridge proposition to tax the packers with the cost of inspection was killed in the Senate on a point of order. Beveridge's scheme to compel the dating of all cans, meat packages, etc., which passed the Senate, was killed in conference.

That ended the harrying of the meat interests of the country for the time being. They will at least have a breathing spell for a few months. But the Sixtieth Congress convenes next December for its long session, and the announcement is made that the attack on the meat trade will be resumed at once. The chief of the demagogues, Beveridge, will reintroduce both his defeated measures and will press them to a vote.

He will have the support of his fellow-demagogues—those statesmen who see excellent opportunity for political advantage in attacking the meat industry, and who never hesitate to seize that advantage. He will also have the support of the many ignorant but earnest members of Congress who jump headforemost into the discussion of food questions without taking the trouble to inform themselves concerning the merits of the case. Though he is exceedingly unpopular personally among his fellow senators, who take small pains to conceal their contempt for him and his methods, yet his measures will have the support of many of them in the Sixtieth Congress, for the reason that these will be Administration measures.

Pet Plans of the President.

The plan to put the cost of inspection on the meat trade, that to compel the dating of all products, have always been pet projects of the President, and he will use all his influence to get them enacted into law by the next Congress. Their defeat at the recent session did not necessarily indicate a majority against them in Congress. It was believed to be wiser to give the Department of Agriculture a chance to give the meat inspection law a fair trial as it stands. But though this trial will unquestionably prove the efficacy of the present inspection system, yet the temptation to "soak" the meat trade will be as strong as ever, regardless of what facts may prove or justice demand.

The trade may expect the hardest fight

in its history before the next Congress to prevent the imposition of unjust burdens of taxation and further hindrances and hardships in the conduct of business. The trade has until next December to line up for the battle and prepare its ammunition. It is lucky in having an organization to lead the fight. The American Meat Packers' Association was largely responsible for the defeat of the Beveridge measures in the last Congress, and it is already preparing to defend the interests of the trade at the next session. The trade should rally to its support.

Association Warns the Trade.

The following bulletin concerning the work of the association's legislative committee was sent out this week to members:

"The Beveridge amendments to the meat inspection law requiring packers to pay the cost of inspection and to date cans, canvas, boxes and all other receptacles were defeated in the session of Congress which adjourned today. Your committee in charge of this matter has had interviews with President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson, Senator Proctor (chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry), Mr. James W. Wadsworth (chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture) and many Senators and Congressmen. It has relied solely on its arguments that the measures were unfair, destructive and of far-reaching effect. Neither attorneys nor lobbyists were employed.

"The defeat of these amendments alone should be reason enough for every inspected establishment to become a member of this association, and we desire to impress upon the trade most forcibly that these measures will be introduced at the next session of Congress and that it will be an even more difficult matter to defeat them again. Many of those who have assisted us this time have served fair warning that they will be against us next December, and every effort will be made to enact these proposed laws.

"Sincerely yours,

"GEORGE L. MCCARTHY,

"Secretary.

"MICHAEL RYAN, Cincinnati Abattoir Co.,
"JAMES S. AGAR, Western Packing & Provision Co.,

"GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, The National Provisioner,

"Committee.

"New York, March 4, 1907."

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at five principal points at the close of business on February 28 show a considerable increase over a month ago, and stocks approach in volume those of a year ago at this date. The figures summarized for the five chief centers are as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Jan. 31, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.
Chicago	62,684	56,703	53,521
Kansas City	2,471	2,003	2,309
Omaha	1,671	1,421	1,700
St. Joseph	868	800	1,115
Milwaukee	7,122	5,884	11,640
Total bbls.	74,816	66,901	70,085
	Lard, Tcs.		
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Jan. 31, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.
Chicago	49,221	33,392	56,029
Kansas City	15,061	8,338	11,218
Omaha	2,300	8,006	8,101
St. Joseph	7,438	7,374	9,879
Milwaukee	2,850	4,087	579
Total tcs.	77,298	56,487	80,803
	Cut Meats.		
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Jan. 31, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.
Chicago	107,036,672	91,466,434	117,717,907
Kansas City	45,907,900	37,518,900	57,500,900
Omaha	34,816,603	25,901,081	34,391,421
St. Joseph	30,925,584	22,940,921	33,215,623
Milwaukee	23,120,957	21,826,645	24,969,661
Total lbs.	246,513,416	199,633,981	267,795,512

Detailed reports are as follows:

Kansas City.			
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.	
Mess Pork, bbls.	162	470	
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	2,309	1,839	
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs.	3,497	3,124	
Other kinds Lard, tcs.	11,564	8,004	
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	2,699,200	4,258,800	
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	1,418,400	1,577,700	
Short C. Middles, lbs.	254,800	110,300	
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs.	7,270,700	9,745,900	
L. C. Middles, lbs.	40,000	270,300	
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	1,490,100	1,218,000	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	4,451,800	5,036,200	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	492,500	730,200	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	13,279,300	15,989,300	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,157,800	5,005,400	
S. P. Cal. Hams, lbs.	3,749,400	3,630,700	
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	4,852,000	3,571,500	
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	5,451,900	6,356,600	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	48,607,600	57,500,900	
Live Hogs.			
	Feb. 1907.	Feb. 1906.	
Received	254,252	223,657	
Shipped	321	9,533	
Driven Out	257,769	212,092	
Average Weight	221	214	

Chicago.			
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.	
M. Pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	22,517	13,199	
M. Pork, made Oct. 1, '05 to Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	969	11,281	
Other kinds of Barrelled Pork, bbls.	39,198	28,841	
*P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, '06, tcs.	31,655	43,870	
Other kinds of Lard, tcs.	17,566	12,159	
Short Rib Middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	12,961,960	7,901,867	
Short Rib Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	33,573	343,798	
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	754,399	639,161	
Ex. S. C. Middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	2,813,092	3,906,611	
Ex. S. C. Middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	579,162	58,274	
Extra Short Rib Middles, lbs.	2,747,866	5,214,286	
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	6,064	50,888	
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	420,547	507,789	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,323,650	953,841	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	31,310,537	36,684,816	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	17,558,049	21,216,416	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	7,211,146	9,341,549	

S. P. Calif. or Picnic			
Hams, lbs.; S. P. Boston Shoulders, lbs.	9,406,579	8,195,059	
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	11,649,933	13,060,936	
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.	8,260,115	9,642,616	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	107,036,672	117,717,907	

*In storage tanks and tierces.
Movement of Product.

Received.			
	Feb. 1907.	Feb. 1906.	
Pork, bbls.	112	1,252	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	7,460,020	8,007,338	
Meats, gross wght., lbs.	14,916,282	19,842,816	
Live Hogs, No.	753,738	797,623	
Dressed Hogs, No.	203	4	
Shipped.			
	Feb. 1907.	Feb. 1906.	
Pork, bbls.	10,154	11,608	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	34,520,706	28,568,609	
Meats, gross wght., lbs.	58,554,126	60,582,450	
Live Hogs, No.	162,557	243,320	
Dressed Hogs, No.	7,228	14,237	
Average weight of hogs received	Feb. 221;	Feb. 209.	

Omaha.			
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.	
Mess Pork, bbls.	143	222	
Other kinds bbl'd. Pork.	1,528	1,478	
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs.	1,605	1,169	
Other kinds Lard, tcs.	1,595	1,932	
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	2,666,677	1,748,608	
S. C. Middles, lbs.	401,400	62,420	
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs.	6,308,281	4,113,039	
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	836,000	1,878,306	
L. C. Middles, lbs.	90,000	6,000	
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	885,746	415,510	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	605,063	554,400	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	7,948,799	8,430,700	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	3,635,155	5,127,125	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	2,414,925	2,962,858	
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	2,177,782	2,189,200	
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	4,483,960	3,984,569	
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	2,362,815	2,918,686	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	34,816,603	34,391,421	
Live Hogs.			
	Feb. 1907.	Feb. 1906.	
Received	218,117	225,725	
Shipped	2,155	11,374	
Driven Out	215,962	214,351	
Average Weight	237	226	

St. Joseph.			
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.	
Mess Pork, bbls.	89	99	
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	868	1,115	
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs.	5,201	8,490	
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,235	1,389	
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	2,337,676	2,169,592	
S. C. Middles, lbs.	739,541	320,350	
Ex. Clear Middles, lbs.	2,503,373	3,319,160	
Ex. Rib Middles, lbs.	2,084,137	1,847,328	
L. C. Middles, lbs.	54,076	84,429	
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	360,551	354,092	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	8,550,700	7,960,700	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	64,500	128,045	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	3,679,869	6,086,391	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	2,275,280	2,698,900	
S. P. Cal. Hams, lbs.	1,296,950	1,848,096	
S. P. Boston Shldrs, lbs.	1,166,000	—	
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	2,180,350	1,887,815	
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	3,623,581	4,510,725	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	30,925,584	33,215,623	
Live Hogs.			
	Feb. 1907.	Feb. 1906.	
Received	187,001	165,886	
Shipped	639	3,297	
Driven Out	186,623	162,518	
Average Weight	229	222	

Milwaukee.			
	Feb. 28, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1906.	
Mess Pork, winter pkd. (new), bbls.	4,871	8,214	
Mess Pork, winter pkd., bbls.	9	—	
Other kinds of bbl'd. Pork, bbls.	2,242	3,426	
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs.	1,131	235	
Other kinds of Lard, tcs.	1,249	341	
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	5,383,582	5,015,282	
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	673,755	436,925	
S. C. Middles, lbs.	168,363	61,380	
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs.	536,817	264,441	
L. C. Middles, lbs.	34,470	32,341	
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	736,327	282,592	
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	715,750	705,060	
S. P. Hams, lbs.	5,155,400	6,806,309	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,730,719	2,186,353	
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	1,044,900	1,352,185	
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	919,300	973,800	
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	1,561,900	1,212,300	
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	5,465,674	5,639,802	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	25,126,957	24,969,661	

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on March 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
	March 1.	Feb. 1.	March 1.	March 1.	March 1.	March 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	14,000	10,000	20,500	34,500	30,000	13,500
Other British ports	15,000	12,000	11,000	17,000	8,000	3,500
Hamburg	20,000	17,000	20,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
Bremen	2,500	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	2,000
Berlin	2,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	2,500	2,000
Baltic ports	18,500	16,000	16,500	21,500	11,500	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,000	1,200	2,000
Antwerp	3,000	2,500	6,000	5,000	3,000	7,500
French ports	1,400	1,800	1,500	1,100	1,800	500
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
Total in Europe	79,900	67,800	85,500	96,600	71,500	56,500
Afloat for Europe	75,000	70,000	80,000	85,000	50,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat	154,900	137,800	165,500	181,600	121,500	106,500
Chicago prime steam	31,655	20,964	43,870	86,397	58,324	12,293
Chicago other kinds	17,566	12,428	12,159	25,597	21,419	12,011
East St. Louis	570	*750	855	3,645	1,725	None
Kansas City	15,061	8,538	11,218	7,207	13,157	6,423
Omaha	3,133	3,096	3,101	2,915	4,290	3,703
New York	7,012	9,552	8,132	7,469	6,934	6,525
Milwaukee	2,380	4,087	576	10,378	6,634	862
South St. Joseph	7,436	7,296	9,879	7,242	5,970	2,694
Total tierces	239,713	204,511	225,290	332,450	239,953	151,011

*Estimated.

MEAT AND COTTON OIL EXPORTS THREATENED

The proposal to increase the duties on foreign vegetable oils imported into France was discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies this week, and great pressure was brought to bear to secure the enactment of the measure at once. Its chief object is to bar American cottonseed oil from French markets. A maximum and minimum tariff rate is proposed, the maximum applying to the United States as long as we do not come to a reciprocity agreement with France. This would increase the duty on American oil from 6½ to 25 francs per 100 kilos, a raise which would effectually shut off American shipments.

American exports of cottonseed oil to France in 1906 amounted to nearly 8,000,000 gallons, valued at nearly \$3,000,000, and in the previous year to over 10,000,000 gallons. To shut off this trade would throw those millions of gallons of oil back on to the home market and greatly depress it. It would prove a serious blow to the crushing interests. The heavy export trade with Austria was last year killed in the same way, by the enforcement of discriminatory and prohibitive duties.

It is believed in some quarters that the French government is using this cotton oil duty as a club over the head of the American government, in an attempt to secure reciprocal tariff concessions for French products exported to the United States. The same policy has been followed toward American meats. The French government refuses to accept our new inspection regulations, demanding, among other things, the old microscopic examination for pork, and has practically shut out most of our meat trade. France is following Germany's example in these tariff matters and what is left of our trade with both countries is further threatened.

There is a very strong element in France in opposition to the imposing of the cotton oil duties. The oil and soap-making interests there will bitterly oppose the cutting off of their supplies, and it is not at all certain that the bill will pass, unless it is forced through as a measure of national defense in the fight for tariff concessions. The adjournment of our Congress without acting on tariff or reciprocal treaty matters is believed to have precipitated this display of antagonism.

In Germany the government announces again this week that a satisfactory basis for a reciprocal arrangement was reached by the German negotiators and our North commission. The North commission returned and the report was submitted to the President, but he did not transmit it to Congress, and there has been no indication that he intends to take any steps to reach an agreement before July 1, when the tariff truce with Germany expires.

GERMAN BUTCHERS FEAR RIVALRY.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the German Butchers' Association has petitioned the Minister of the Interior concerning the proposal to import American cattle and slaughter them in state inspected slaughter houses at German ports. The association objects to the proposal, which it is claimed would develop the meat trade with the United States to the detriment of the German butchers' trade. The association proposes that cattle which have had a sufficient period of quarantine owing to a long ocean passage should be sent alive to public inland slaughter houses.

The association is also opposed to any reduction of the duty on bacon and fresh meat and to the annulment of the prohibition on the importation of canned meat from the United States.

PTOMAIN POISON AND BORON PRESERVATIVES

New York, March 5, 1907.
Editor The National Provisioner:

I was interested in perusing the article in your issue of February 9th headed "Cold Storage is the Next Victim of Attack." There is no doubt about Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, being the greatest disturber of business relations in the world. If he continues in the future as he has in the past, speaking and writing against all methods of preservation, the effect on the public mind will certainly be far more detrimental than any amount of preserved food that it might partake of.

According to the press reports, I note the genial Doctor attended a "gab fest" in Buffalo recently, where the National Canners' Association of the United States was in session. It seems that the canners were desirous of obtaining some authentic information in reference to packing their goods, and requested the famous government chemist to attend the convention and enlighten them in reference to their methods of procedure, so they would not conflict with the law.

According to the press the Chief Chemist said: "There is a good deal of misapprehension respecting the part which I have to play in the execution of this law. The

Secretary of Agriculture, by the act of Congress, is made the chief police officer in respect to the execution of the law, but the act associates with him two other cabinet officers, with whom he must agree before he can take any action. Then, after that is done, the whole matter is turned over to another cabinet officer, the Attorney-General of the United States, and he is really the one who executes the law. The Department of Agriculture simply secures evidence."

The Chief Chemist says, the Agricultural Department can only offer suggestions as to what it thinks the law means, and advise as to how it thinks the law may be obeyed. "We can go no further than that," he adds. "I was urged to come here, particularly, because there were so many questions to be asked relating to the meaning of the law, relating to what would be considered an infraction of the law, and relating to how the law will be operated. All we can do in those cases is simply to say what any one would say, to express personal opinion."

The canners evidently invited Dr. Wiley to attend the convention so as to be authentically informed as to what was necessary for them to do to comply with the law. It is evident that Dr. Wiley's personal opinion did not satisfy the canners, as they

are much perturbed over the statements in reference to the elimination of preservatives in canned goods. Dr. Wiley endeavors to deprive them of a method they have used to preserve food for years, and offers them no substitute.

According to the press, the National Canners' Association and the Wholesale Grocers' Association are interested in drafting a uniform pure food bill for the various States, which will not differ in any particular from the national law passed by Congress last June, except as to the provisions for its enforcement. It seems they do not object to the national law, but they do object to the interpretation of the law by the Agricultural Department.

That there is an absolute necessity for preservatives is demonstrated by what we read in the press. During the past three months there have been 492 cases of ptomaine poisoning in the United States, many of which were fatal. A judicious use of boron preservatives on articles of food that favor the development of ptomaine poison would without doubt prevent the propagation of toxic germs. If there are over a hundred cases of ptomaine poisoning a month during the winter, it is hard to conceive what the number will be in the summer months, when the conditions are so much more favorable for the propagation of poisonous germs.

I note they are arresting jobbers in Pennsylvania for having in their possession hams which were preserved with borax or boric acid. In Wyoming they are arresting grocers who handle codfish preserved with boric acid. It is in such articles of food as ham, sausage, fowl, fish, oysters, etc., that conditions are favorable for the development of toxic germs. It was on this class of food that boron preservatives were mostly used; and it is on this class of food that the federal law permits the use of preservatives, while the regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture prohibit the use of preservatives.

It is certainly time for the merchants to combine and use their utmost endeavors to protect their interests.

Yours very truly,

H. H. LANGDON.

MUST MAKE RATES ON BEEF CATTLE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced its decision in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. and others in favor of the complainant. Failure of the defendants to establish a through route and joint rate on beef cattle from points on the inland Great Northern Railway in Texas to New Orleans, was the cause.

The commission rules that the public interest requires establishment and maintenance of the through route and joint through rates. No opinion upon the reasonableness of such rates is expressed. The decision is without prejudice to a determination of reasonableness which may be involved in another hearing.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

UTILIZING COUNTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE OFFAL

While the utilization of the entire line of offal and waste products resulting from the slaughter of cattle, hogs and sheep, is the source of practically all of the profits of a large packing house, such economy cannot always be observed in the case of the small dealer or the butcher in rural districts, who slaughters but a few animals in the course of a week or a month. However, here too economy and saving of all of the waste material can be accomplished with but a slight expenditure of money and labor.

As no machinery, such as tanks, hydraulic presser, dryers and mills, are available in these instances wherein the offal may be reduced to a marketable fertilizer, other means must be resorted to with practically the same end in view as where such are employed.

The principal objects of the reduction of raw animal refuse matter into the dry and powdery form are the preservation of the plant nutrients originally contained therein, and the preparation of the product in a form which permits its being handled in the most convenient manner for transportation. The preservation of the plant food or the fertilizing value includes the further advantage of the elimination of obnoxious odors which would otherwise arise and indicate at the same time the loss of such value mentioned. This is being prevented, as stated before, by means of drying in the various drying and grinding machines.

Since the question of marketable presentation and transportation of the products cannot be considered in this connection, there remains the most important object for the butcher to obtain, which is the preservation of the plant nutritives contained in the raw offals of the shop. Not being equipped with the necessary drying apparatus, he cannot, therefore, employ this method for his purpose, but must necessarily turn in another direction. However, he should not lose sight of the fact that whatever the method available, the occasion for a nuisance must be absent.

After due consideration of all of these facts there remains the one available means for the purpose in building a "compost" heap at some convenient place in close proximity to the slaughter house and, if possible, somewhere removed from residential sections, as a matter of precaution. It is probable that many of the readers of The National Provisioner are acquainted with the methods

of construction of such a "compost" heap, but since there are those who are not, the following may serve as a guide.

Select a suitable place in a back yard or field and of a size equal to the occasion. Cover the ground with a layer of wood ashes, land plaster, or gypsum to the depth of from 2 to 3 inches. Place on top of this a layer of some 6 inches of stable manure, then follow with the shop or slaughterhouse refuse, such as the hair, entrails, etc., or any other raw material that cannot be utilized otherwise. Sprinkle this layer with some more land plaster and again add stable manure. Keep on in this order until the pile is high enough without inconvenience in handling the material. Four to five feet of height will probably be the limit.

Then start another pile in precisely the same manner next to the first one, which latter will have time for complete decomposition while the second pile is building up; otherwise a third pile should be started. The time required for such decomposition cannot be determined beforehand, everything depending on the season, the prevailing climatic condition, and the material used. However, from 4 to 6 months should be sufficient.

It must be remembered that the compost heap needs moisture for the decomposition of the material therein; therefore water should be sprinkled over the heap in a dry season or whenever necessity arises. Another feature aiding rapidity of action within the pile is the fact that the latter should be turned over with a spade at least once during its existence, when some more land plaster at various depths is of additional advantage. The decomposition taking place is in the nature of a fermentation and is hastened by such re-piling, which serves to supply more air to the decomposing mass. Non-decomposed compost should not be used as a fertilizer, but the completion of the fermentation must be awaited.

It is probable that an additional safeguard will become necessary, especially so since animal refuse matter forms the bulk of the compost. For this purpose some crude sulphuric acid is mixed in the water used for sprinkling on the pile, and this at the rate of about 4 pounds of acid to 5 gallons of water. This is to be applied also whenever bad odors or the smell of ammonia is noticed to arise from the heaps. Whenever the compost heap has obtained the desired height,

as mentioned before, it is advisable to cover it with a layer of sod, in order to preserve the moisture within, as also the heat which is found to develop through the fermentation process of the mass.

It will be found that such a compost heap, when properly managed as indicated above, results in a very valuable fertilizer for the vegetable garden, as well as for the field, and that it is the most economical manner in which to dispose of the various waste materials that accumulate around a country slaughterhouse or butcher shop when no other means for drying and grinding the same are available.

If it is at all possible to adopt the use of machinery for drying and grinding the offal, however, it will be found to be the more profitable, sanitary and satisfactory method.

FERTILIZER MEN WIN A POINT.

The fertilizer cases, involving the right of the United States to compel the removal of indicted officials of the fertilizer companies constituting the alleged trust from Virginia to Tennessee for trial, were decided Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States adversely to the government's contentions, the opinion being delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, who held that the United States Circuit Court had erred in holding that the indictment was sufficient to secure the removal of the cases without regard to evidence.

The result was the reversal of the decision by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, which had ruled that officials of the companies indicted, located in Virginia, could be taken to Tennessee, where the indictments were found, for trial. It is presumed that the trial of the Virginia officials will now be held in Virginia.

BRECHT EQUIPS OLEO PLANTS.

The Brecht B. S. Co., of St. Louis and New York, has secured the contract for complete oleo plant equipment from the Henry Muhs Co., Passaic, N. J. It will be one of the finest in the East. Alex. W. Winter, of the Brecht company, will superintend the work of installation.

Mr. Winter will go to Mexico in a few days to install lard and oleo plants for Baranque & Costello, at Toluca. This concern has trebled its orders for lard and oleo machinery from Brecht's since its original order, less than two years ago.

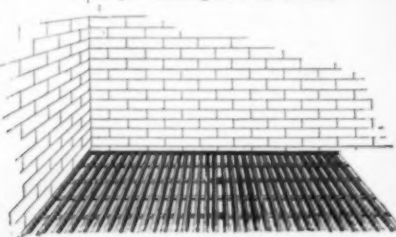
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TRADE GLEANINGS

The glue and fertilizer plant of Joslin, Schmitt & Company, at St. Bernard, near Cincinnati, O., was damaged by fire on March 1 to the extent of \$75,000.

The Farmers' Oil Mill at Commerce, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$18,000.

Fire damaged the Eagle Sausage Works, at 469 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill., on February 26, to the extent of \$25,000.

The plant of the Centrifugal Leather Company, at Bar Mills, Me., was destroyed by fire on March 1, causing a loss of between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The stockholders' meeting of the Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., was held last week and officers and directors for the ensuing year were elected. President James Garneau, who resigned at the meeting, stated that he was only temporarily elected president, and Gustav Bischoff, who was originally intended to take the presidency, was elected in his stead. Louis E. Dennig was re-elected vice president, and F. H. W. Krenning was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The officers are the directors of the company.

Armour & Company are remodelling and making additions to their cooler at Newburgh, N. Y.

The Independent Cotton Ginners' Association of Oklahoma contemplate the erection of a cottonseed oil mill at Cushing, Okla.

The death is reported of J. B. Williams, president of the J. B. Williams Company, soap manufacturers, who died at his home at Glastonbury, Conn.

The Venetian Artistic Leather Works, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by Julius Erdoes, Paul Schwarz, M. Baros, all of 633 E. 13th street.

The firm of Chamberlain & Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, to deal in animals, fresh and salted meats, etc. President, G. N. Chamberlain, Watertown, Mass.; treasurer, A. A. Huse, Somerville, Mass.

The Petersburg tannery, Petersburg, W. V., which was destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt.

Heller, Hirsch & Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$450,000 to deal in fertilizers. Directors, J. E. Heller, 62 William street; Adolph Hirsch and S. M. Goldsmith.

The Hartman Soap Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture soap and toilet powders, with \$100,000 capital stock, by H. L. Hartman, F. Hartman and E. G. Garrison.

The plant of the Alliance Fertilizer Company, Alliance, O., was damaged by fire on March 2, to the extent of \$15,000.

Miller & Lux, of San Francisco, are erecting an abattoir, cold storage plant and fertilizer building. Roth, Blum & Company, of the same city, are having plans drawn for an abattoir and pork packing establishment. Both plants are in charge of Herbert B. Maggs, 125 Alpine street, San Francisco.

Contracts have been let for the erection of a new soap factory and warehouse building for Haskin Bros. & Company, Omaha, Neb. The output of the company will be doubled when the plant is completed.

The Walla Walla Meat and Cold Storage Company of Walla Walla, Wash., has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

It is rumored that the Cudahy Packing Company will install a modern cold storage plant at Pensacola, Fla.

The Burke-Murray-Votaro Live Stock Commission Company of Denver, Colo., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by John Burke, H. P. Votaro and F. F. Murray.

The plant of the Coldwater Cotton Oil Company at Coldwater, Miss., was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of about \$50,000.

The Larkin Soap Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will shortly commence the erection of its

large addition at Carroll and Exchange streets.

The Krom Soap Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. J. Krom, R. Rose and J. C. McMichael.

The Broussard Cotton Oil Company, Ltd., Broussard, La., recently incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock, has increased it to \$60,000.

H. A. Mullally, of Houston, Miss., is erecting a cottonseed oil mill at Hammond, La.

The Packers' Glue Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock to operate a glue plant at St. Louis, Mo. J. L. Shifflette, J. F. Worman, L. Kleine and others are interested.

The establishment of a 40-ton cottonseed oil mill at Madisonville, Tex., is contemplated by E. B. Seay.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Official figures of imports of meat and provisions into Great Britain for the month of January, as compared with January, 1906, show the competition for the trade of the United Kingdom to be as follows:

	Beef, cwt.	Mutton, cwt.	Pork, cwt.	Bacon, cwt.
Argentina	281,302	95,732	—	—
United States	208,265	—	15,235	238,900
New Zealand	18,325	56,578	—	—
Other countries	305	582	2,958	7,956
Netherlands	—	19,241	51,575	—
Australia	—	182,627	—	—
Belgium	—	—	2,397	—
Denmark	—	—	—	116,381
Canada	—	—	—	60,052
Total, 1907	508,197	354,760	72,165	429,349
Total, 1906	493,165	293,358	64,517	502,304
Total, 1905	313,763	283,191	70,179	502,559

VALUES.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	£686,459	£862,677	£897,526
Sheep	22,208	5,132	49,982
Beef	947,326	812,061	597,592
Mutton	696,681	540,795	563,901
Pork	109,210	149,417	171,405
Bacon	1,164,121	1,209,806	1,061,771
Total	£3,686,005	£3,579,888	£3,232,477

Livestock figures were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
United States	31,776	13,848
Canada	7,433	958
Channel Isles	77	—
Total, 1907	39,286	14,806
Total, 1906	49,459	3,360
Total, 1905	45,493	33,091

STREETT & CORKRAN INCORPORATED

A recent development of trade interest was the incorporation of the Streett & Corkran Company of Baltimore, Md., with capital stock of \$600,000, all paid in. The concern has been in business for many years under the title of Streett & Corkran, but its rapid growth required an enlargement of its facilities and the incorporation is the result.

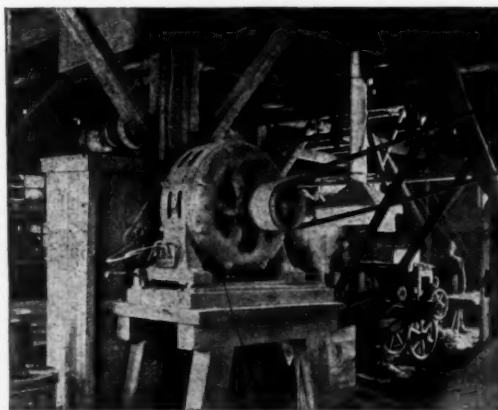
The stock of the company is divided into \$100,000 preferred and \$500,000 common stock. All of the latter is held by Benjamin Corkran, Jr., and T. D. Hill, president and vice president respectively. Nearly all of the preferred stock is held by intimate friends of these two gentlemen. There is no Western capital in the concern and no outside money connections whatever. The purpose of incorporating the company was to take care of the growing business and to

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock P. M., April 4, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third Lighthouse District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain John A. Rodgers, U. S. N., Inspector.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., March 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of April, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on March 14, 1907, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened March 14, 1907," addressed to Lieut. Col. D. L. BRAINARD, D. C. G., U. S. A.

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Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

- Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue -

extend the working capital within the company itself. At present the business of the concern is over two million dollars a year.

Mr. Benjamin Corkran, Jr., the president of the company, started in the meat business in 1872 with George & Jenkins. He was afterward with G. M. Lamb & Bro. for seventeen years. At a later time he started the parent of the present company with Mr. Streett, under the title of Streett & Corkran. Their purpose was to eliminate as much as possible the great jobbing business done in Baltimore at that time and to actually manufacture food products. The firm was

always very successful and Mr. Corkran is to-day considered one of the ablest packing house presidents in the country. He has developed his business by actual experience in all parts of it; his successful business career has not turned his head, and he is to-day one of the most likable men in the trade.

CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

The appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the feasibility of establishing a central slaughtering place for the slaughter of all food producing animals

in Cincinnati, Ohio, is advocated by Meat Inspector Good. He suggests that this commission be composed of one veterinarian, experienced in meat inspection; one architect, one physician or sanitarian, one slaughterhouse or packing-house proprietor, and one lawyer or publicist, with a secretary to do the clerical work, and that necessary funds be appropriated to carry on the work. Dr. Good says there is bound to be such a central slaughterhouse sooner or later, and that the commission should collect valuable information and make it public to all parties interested in the project.

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FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS

The Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned on Monday. An eventful long session, unusually eventful, indeed, for the food trades of the United States, especially for the meat trade, was followed by the customary rather indifferent routine short session. Very little actual new legislation was attempted and still less accomplished in the limited three months of the second session. Most of the time was spent in loading new and very large expenditures (eighty-seven millions for rivers and harbors, ten millions for battleships, etc.) on the tax-payers and thereby removing, for the time being, all hope for a revision of the tariff. Incidentally, immigration and naturalization laws and a so-called "elastic currency law," as well as some special laws to attract the labor vote, were passed. Both parties united in agreeing to prohibit cor-

poration campaign contributions, the minority party on general principles and the party in power because it does not expect any from corporations under its new policy.

An attempt to fasten the expense of meat inspection on the packers and to amend the food laws adopted at the first session so as to still further damage the manufacturers was frustrated not only by the vigilance of the threatened interests, but even more perhaps by the unwillingness of a fair and just majority to refuse an adequate trial to the new laws as at present framed.

Thus the Fifty-Ninth Congress retained as its leading feature the achievements of the first session in food legislation, of which the one of greatest interest to the meat trade, the meat inspection law, has now been in force for half a year with good results; while the other, the pure food law, is still in its infantile beginning and struggling with inadequate appropriations and uncertain elementary principles. The meat inspection law furnished to its framers the unqualified satisfaction of proving a success almost from the start, owing to the unreserved willingness of the American meat packers to faithfully submit to all demands of the law, however stringent, and to the fairness of the Department of Agriculture, both in its regulations and in their practical enforcement.

To be sure, the extremists are not and will not be satisfied. They will renew their fight in the next Congress, and probably with increased vigor. But if both the Department of Agriculture and the meat packers continue to perform their duties as conscientiously and wisely as heretofore, if both adapt themselves fully to the newly created conditions, there is good reason to assume that public opinion, which had been violently upset a year ago, will before long settle to a full realization of the intrinsic value and unquestionable healthfulness of American meat products, and will permit no undue interference with or further disturbance of the American meat and allied trades.

ANOTHER EXPORT MENACE

Congress adjourned without receiving the report of the North Commission, which had been heralded as a successful outcome of tariff negotiations with the German government. Next July the temporary arrangement with Germany, granting minimum tariffs to importations from the United States, will terminate, and prohibitive maximum tariffs will be enforced, unless an extension of the temporary agreement can be in some manner accomplished.

All hope for a definite reciprocity treaty with Germany in lieu of temporary makeshifts had to be given up with the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress. At this time there

is hardly any reason to expect a call for an extra session, to which the report of the North Commission might be submitted as a basis for action on a reciprocity treaty. The very same fundamental cause for withholding their report from the last Congress would apply to an extra session—the evident disinclinations of a large majority of the Senate to pass any reciprocity treaty that may disturb "standpatism" on tariff questions.

The administration itself does not appear to be less unwilling than the Senate, and the country may well prepare itself for a decided decrease, if not for a total annihilation, of our exports to Germany in the future, notwithstanding existing mutual friendly relations. True, Dr. von Koerner stated in the Reichstag on March 7th that an agreement "in opinion" was reached with the North Commission from which it was hoped that "a satisfactory outcome" would result. He said the results of the commissions' report may be expected soon, results which he designates as "very favorable to German interests." But how about American trade interests, and especially our meat interests?

And now a second chapter is started in this story of decline of American exports. France, closely watching the development of our negotiations with Germany, decided to follow her example. A new tariff with prohibitive maximum rates is proposed and discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies. As in Germany, the new tariff is directed in the first place against the United States, which exports its ample surplus products without lowering its tariff barriers against foreign manufacturers. Attempts will be made also by France, and with every prospect of success, to close reciprocity treaties with other countries, except the United States. France, too, no longer expects valuable concessions from the United States, and prepares big bills for us to pay. In Germany meat will have to pay; in France it will be American cottonseed oil, which by its superior qualities and low price had developed as a victorious competitor of the higher-priced French oils. Other millions will by these measures be lost to the American trade.

The American government, however, remains an inactive spectator, standing "pat" with folded arms and waiting, waiting, waiting. Not very long ago we saw and felt the same government managing a very active and exceedingly lively "popular" campaign against the meat trade; we may be permitted to humbly suggest a not less active and lively campaign for the benefit of the American export trade. We further suggest that it be started while there is still something left of American export traffic in manufactured goods.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

RAPID PROCESS OF TANNING.

The hides are first subjected to the action of a bath containing sodium chloride, 22.5 per cent.; sodium sulphate, 3.0 per cent., and hydrochloric acid, 1.5 per cent. They are next immersed successively in bath containing: First bath—Tannin, 15 per cent.; sodium chloride, 12.0 per cent.; sodium sulphate, 1.5 per cent., and hydrochloric acid, 0.75 per cent. Second bath—Tannin, 30.0 per cent.; sodium chloride, 6.0 per cent. Third bath—Tannin, 30.0 per cent. The tanned hides are then well washed to remove the salts and acid. The process takes from two to three days.

PREPARING SHEEPSKINS FOR MARKET.

Directions for pulling wool from sheepskins and pickling skins for the market are given by a practical tanner in Hide and Leather, as follows: Soak skins and flesh clean. Make up a paint as follows: Slake twenty-five pounds of lime and use just enough water to cover it. Dissolve twenty-five pounds of sulphide of soda in ten gallons of water. Mix the lime and sulphide solution together and paint the flesh side of skins and fold the skins together, flesh in. Lay in a cool place for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when the wool can easily be pulled and washed in clean cold water.

The skins are washed to remove the sulphide paint and then placed in a weak lime for two days. They are then washed again and bated in a bran bate and pickled as follows: For each dozen of skins use three-quarters pound of sulphuric acid, eight pounds of salt, ten gallons of water; leave skins in pickle twelve hours. They are then piled down in smooth piles for forty-eight hours, when they will be ready for market.

PURIFICATION OF CRUDE GLYCERIN.

In a process for the purification of crude glycerin of every description, including spent soap lyes and distillery by-products, such as vinasses, salts of sodium and potassium in the crude glycerin are precipitated by means of hydrofluosilicic acid, which is subsequently recovered from the fluosilicates. The free

hydrochloric acid in the filtrate resulting from the decomposition of the sodium chloride, is separated either by distillation with steam, and then saturated with lime; or it is converted into an ester by treatment with alcohol before distillation; or is precipitated as lead chloride by means of lead fluosilicate. The precipitated sodium and potassium fluosilicates may be converted into carbonates by treatment with sufficient lime to form the corresponding silicates and calcium fluoride, after which the silicates are decomposed by means of carbon dioxide and the resulting carbonates separated from the precipitated silica. The latter is dissolved in hydrofluoric acid to form hydrofluosilicic acid, or is converted into lead fluosilicate. All these different operations are carried out in autoclaves to which, when required, condensers and absorption vessels are attached.

INFLUENCE OF AGE ON MEATS.

The age of the animals to be slaughtered affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. While it is not possible to state the age at which an animal will be best for meat, it is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh of very young animals frequently lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal properly fattened and in good health would be preferable to a young one in poor condition.

Cattle are fit for beef at 18 or 20 months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks flavor. The best meat will be obtained from animals from 30 to 40 months old, though they may be used at any age if in good condition. A calf should not be used for veal under 6 weeks of age, and is at its best when about 10 weeks old and raised on the cow. There is a law in most States against selling veal under 6 weeks of age. Hogs may be used at any age after 6 weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is 8 to 12 months. Sheep may be likewise used when 2 to 3 months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching 2 years of age, usually at 8 to 12 months.

RECOVERING SALT IN SOAP MAKING.

The salt removed from the filter during the manufacture of soaps and candles is of various degrees of purity, according to the thoroughness of the purification of the waste lye, whether hydrochloric or sulphuric acid has been used as the neutralizing agent, whether a portion of crude sulphate has been separated by fractional crystallization, and according to the thoroughness of the washing process.

The impurities may be divided into two classes, organic and inorganic. The former comprises fatty, resinous and albuminous matter imperfectly removed from the waste lye and crude glycerin remaining after the washing process in the filter. The latter may comprise sodium hydrate and carbonate, incompletely neutralized in the preliminary purification of the waste lye and adhering in solution to the salt and sodium sulphate resulting from the use of sulphuric acid in neutralization, and oxide of iron from the interior of the evaporator, or iron salts not completely removed in the purification of the waste lye.

In addition there is more or less water. The salt may be used directly in the kettle without further treatment. When dark it is not without discoloring effect upon soaps which, while not affecting rosined soap to an appreciable extent, prevents its use for graining white soap. It may be purified when desirable and practicable to use it in saturated solution by dissolving it in water; treating it with sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to aid removal of the organic matter by filtration, and treating the filtrate thus purified with soda ash to precipitate the iron salts, whereupon it is again filtered and is ready to be used.

When not purified, organic impurities pass again into circulation, which should be prevented whenever practicable by using the inferior recovered salt or nigres. With proper purification of waste lye the salt recovered is of bright color and suitable for use on any change. With varying proportions of sodium sulphate present its graining efficiency is correspondingly reduced.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

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Refrigeration and ice-making machinery in which carbonic gas is used as a refrigerating agent is not new to many, but to others is as yet an unknown quantity, and when better understood by the public at large it is claimed it will be used to a greater extent than ever before. Its advocates call attention to the fact that in case of a leak or the breaking of a pipe, users know for a certainty that their lives are not jeopardized, because the gas, being heavier than the air, settles to the floor, and if loosened among perishable goods in an air-tight room, preserves and does not destroy them. It is also cheap and reliable.

Carbonic gas requires small space for machinery, small piping and small horse power to operate. Those who believe in it call attention to the fact that the volume of other refrigerants is three times as great to produce refrigeration than if carbonic gas is used;

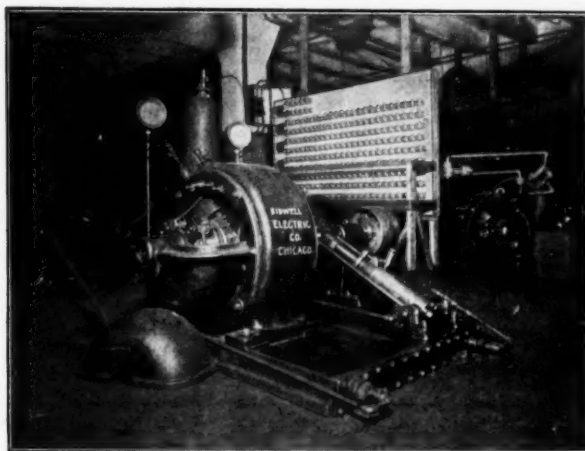
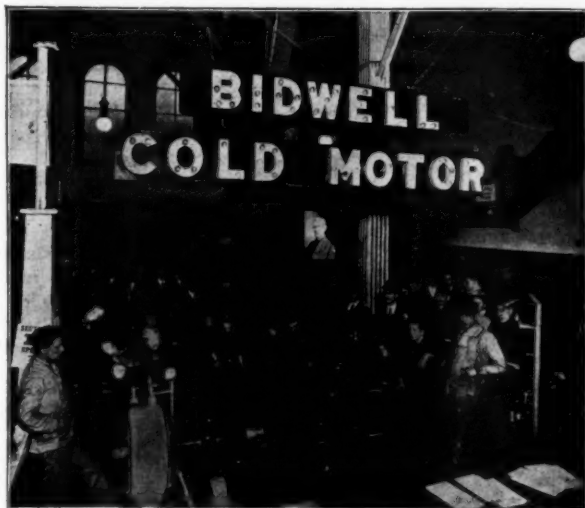
pressor when it is at the end of its stroke. When the piston is forced down to the compression-head it operates the only valve in the compressor. This allows the gas to pass out through the other trunnion, when it passes direct to the condensing coils in the condenser. These coils are surrounded by flowing water, which immediately takes up the heat. The gas then passes through to the expansion coils, where the work of ice-making or refrigerating is to be done. Then it returns to the trunnion inlet side, and the operation is repeated. The pressure on the expansion side is about twenty atmospheres and on the compression side about sixty atmospheres.

In closing down the machine, it is only necessary to close a valve or the expansion coil until ready to start up again. It can be so arranged that the CO₂ can be pumped into the condensing coils if required; otherwise it may be left open and the pressure in the

corners. As there is nothing so hard to move as dead air in the corners, it is better to have corners filled in with a molding or fillet.

Another plan is to have the room divided in the center, and have a bank of expansion coils at one end of the half division, let the partition extend nearly to the other end of the room, start the fan, and get a positive circulation through both rooms. Any moisture in the air is deposited on the expansion coil and consequently a cold, dry air is obtained. This is especially adapted to any goods that have a tendency to sweat during storage.

The illustrations show the Bidwell Cold Motor and Refrigerating Machine that were in operation at the Electrical Show in Chicago, from February 14th to 26th. The condenser is shown in the base and the compressor is shown as being operated direct from the shaft of the motor. The only difference in



BIDWELL COLD MOTOR AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE AT CHICAGO ELECTRICAL SHOW.

besides the latter is said to give more cold, or rather extract more heat units than by other processes. The carbonic gas machines designed by the Bidwell Electric Company are small, compact and efficient and the price is correspondingly low. Simplicity is one of their chief qualities; they are "fool-proof," or as nearly so as it is possible to make them.

The compressor is of the oscillating type, as shown in the cut, and may be operated by direct connection to the motor shaft, or driven by gear and pinion, or driven by belt to the pulley on the compressor or shaft. On the small units the condenser coil is placed in the base; on others it can be located in any convenient locality.

To briefly describe the operation, it may be divided into the following parts:

The Drum.—This is for holding supply of carbonic gas which is only drawn whenever required to replace gas which may have been lost from any cause in the compression coils. Otherwise the drum may be detached and set on one side.

The Compressor.—This is of the oscillating type, the piston operating from the crank shaft, the compressor-head operating on trunnion, one side of the trunnion being used for inlet of gas to inside of cylinder of com-

pression coil and condenser coil will both come to an even pressure and be kept there indefinitely. This also applies to the gas used if there are tight joints. The gas may be used for an indeterminate period; but the apparatus is not human and is liable to get out of order the same as any machine if not properly attended to, as we have not yet arrived at the point of perpetual motion.

The Ice Machines.—Regarding temperature, these may be controlled as readily as a steam-heating system, when the expansion coils may be taken from a header and one or more coils can be put into operation, or the speed of the machine may be increased or diminished. In other words, it is claimed the system can be made to suit any condition that is met with, or any heating or cooling system that has been in use for so many years. The banking of coils and fan circulation are said to give fine results and cause circulation in dead

ice-making or refrigeration would be that the expansion coils would be located in the cooling room or place where ice is to be made. Full information will be furnished at any time to parties who are interested in motors, generators or refrigerating or ice-making machines, by the Bidwell Electric Company, 133 South Clinton street, Chicago, Ill.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to J. HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust. Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rockport, Texas.—The Rockport Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, by C. G. Johnston, D. R. Scrivner and H. H. Ellis.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Clover Farm Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$150,000 by M. H. and Paul Thompson and W. M. Hanelson, W. B. Myers and G. T. Myers.

Atmore, Ala.—The Atmore Lighting and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by M. M. Brooks, W. W. Lowery and others.

Austin, Tex.—The Pasteurizing Dairy Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by J. B. Gasser, H. A. Wroe, L. P. Wright and H. Williams.

Newport News, Va.—The Old Dominion Brewing & Ice Company has been incorporated with \$700,000 authorized capital stock by S. Swett of New York, N. Y., J. K. Corss and A. D. Jones, both of Newport News, and will operate the plant of the Old Dominion Brewing and Ice Company, recently purchased by S. Swett.

Chateaugay, N. Y.—The Chateaugay Co-operative Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by C. D. Hill, C. Green, M. J. Costello and others.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Webster Citizens Company has been incorporated, to manufacture and collect ice, with \$600,000 capital stock by W. P. Taylor, E. H. Webster and F. G. Webster.

ICE NOTES.

Cincinnati, O.—The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company will erect on Eggleston avenue a refrigerating plant to cost around \$500,000.

Marysville, Cal.—The Marysville Ice and Cold Storage Company is having an addition erected to its plant at Ninth and A streets, increasing the plant's capacity.

Davenport, Ia.—The Crystal Ice Company's plant was damaged by fire on March 1. Loss \$1,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Central Consumers' Ice Company, recently organized by saloon-keepers, has purchased what was formerly

Schmitt & Schmanenflugel's brewery, at Fifty-seventh street and East River, and it is proposed to transform the building into an ice plant of 200 tons capacity.

Jacksboro, Texas.—The ice plant of Hensley Brothers has been destroyed by fire. The loss will be around \$10,000.

Bentonville, Ark.—The property of the Bentonville Cold Storage and Milling Company has been sold to S. W. Peel and J. C. Knott for \$20,000.

Roanoke, Va.—Swift & Company have leased a room from the Randolph Market Company, which will be equipped for cold storage purposes.

Chicago, Ill.—The Milk Produce Company has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Tampa, Fla.—The Florida Brewing Company has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Extensive improvements to the plant will be made.

Crystal Springs, Miss.—The erection of a 20-ton ice plant is contemplated here.

Greenbrier, W. Va.—The Greenbrier Valley Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and will increase the capacity of its ice plant from 10 to 50 tons daily.

Albany, Ga.—The Albany Artesian Ice Company has increased its capital stock \$50,000 and will install a 50-ton ice machine, and erect additional cold storage buildings.

STORING MANUFACTURED ICE.

We have a ten-ton freezing tank and during the months of April, May and June we do not average half its capacity, but during the months of August and September we cannot turn out enough ice to supply the demand, write an inquirer to Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal. Will you kindly let us hear how manufactured ice can be packed best in an ice house that holds about 600 tons? Did you ever hear of anyone packing manufactured ice by setting it on end, with the small end up and spaces between cakes filled with

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Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
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F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago Washington

sawdust so that one cake would not touch another, with success?

The reply is: You evidently make ice with the can system. For this kind of ice your storage house should be refrigerated, if possible, to a temperature of about 28 deg. F. The temperature of the room should never be permitted to rise as high as 32 deg. F. and the doors should be guarded by air locks so as to prevent warm air getting in. If you have a storage house of 600 tons capacity, however, it is apparently considerably larger than you require for a ten-ton plant, and it would require an unnecessary amount of refrigeration if the entire space is not utilized.

If refrigeration is used the house should be well insulated and should be divided into three rooms, so that no more space than is actually in use need be cooled. If the house is not refrigerated the best plan is to cover each layer of ice with an odorless paper, preventing the air from circulating in direct contact with the ice, and the blocks should be prevented from touching each other on the sides.

FIRE-PROOF REFRIGERATING PLANT.

(Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

There is a rapidly growing tendency on the part of those interested in the establishment of new industrial institutions to give much more favorable consideration to the securing of all commercial advantages, such as permanent construction of the necessary buildings and the installation of machinery and apparatus of the highest grade in durability and efficiency, than has been displayed in the past.

When the cost of maintaining insurance against fire loss is taken into account, along

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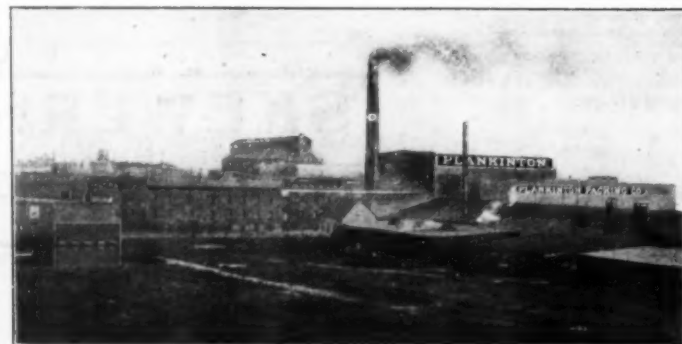
ICE TOOLS

ELEVATORS and CONVEYORS

**Quality
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Workmanship**



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Perfect Insulation

It costs money to experiment. Why not benefit by others' experience? The illustration herewith shows the buildings of the Plankinton Packing Co. of Milwaukee, which are insulated thoroughly with

P & B INSULATING PAPER

This company is using P & B Paper exclusively because in the test P & B proved its superiority. P & B Paper is absolutely airtight and waterproof. Made of the best rope stock and is unaffected by changes of temperature, acids and alkali. Lasts as long as the building. Contains no tar, oil or rosin, absolutely odorless. Write for samples and prices.

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PHILADELPHIA, ATLANTA, BOSTON

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
General Offices, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

with the original cost of such factory buildings, depreciation and interest on investment, giving full consideration to the item of consequential damages resulting from a possible fire loss, it will be found to be most advantageous to secure the plant by the construction of good, substantial, fire-proof factory buildings.

In this connection it would be well to refer to the establishment of ice making and cold storage plants embodying these advantages, and particularly to the new ice factory and cold storage warehouse of the Mexico Ice and Storage Company, Mexico, Mo. The original ice-making plant at Mexico, Mo., was installed in 1897 by Messrs. Morris, of the present Mexico Ice and Storage Company, and included a complete outfit of the Frick Company's "Eclipse" ice-making machinery of its regular style to make fifteen tons of ice per day and supply refrigeration to one ice storage room. The original buildings were of wood construction, and all heavy machinery arranged on the ground floor with masonry foundations, the sides and ends of buildings being ample to support the roof.

Through an accident this ice plant took fire in December, 1905, and being outside of the city fire protecting limits the fire rapidly spread over the entire premises, and the light wood buildings were destroyed very quickly, resulting in a total destruction of the plant. The fire insurance policy on the plant for \$15,000 had been carried for nine years, for which premiums amounting to \$6,075 had been paid. Negotiations for adjustment of the losses were taken up at once with the insurance company interested, though much delay was experienced and a period of sixty days elapsed before the work of clearing away the debris could be commenced, and arrangements made for the prompt construction of a new plant.

Owing to these various delays the time for placing orders for the new machinery for equipping the plant was far advanced. However, the Mexico Ice and Storage Company contracted with the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa., which had equipped the razed plant, to furnish a new ice machine of thirty-five tons daily capacity, and such other parts as it was in position to furnish. John Rohan & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., were awarded the contract for one steam boiler, smokestack and breeching. The Henry Vogt Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., received the contract for installing a twenty-six ton ice tank. Ammonia condensers of the "Western & Campbell" double pipe style were ordered and the distilled water coolers of the double pipe style were to be supplied by Kupferle Brothers Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Owing to the serious damage caused by the fire there was but little of the original ice factory equipment that could be made use of outside of the ice machine and steam boilers. These were utilized in the new plant, after careful inspection and necessary repairs, along with the new machinery and apparatus.

The experience of the Mexico Ice and Storage Company with the usual wooden construction of ice factory buildings, and the losses sustained through the fire, led it to adopt building plans and construction which would secure it as far as possible against any such recurring loss. The new buildings are of choice brick and concrete construction, the concrete walls extending four feet above the level of sidewalk, and from this point the



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

walls are of brick laid in cement. The ceilings and floors are of re-enforced hollow tile and re-enforced concrete steel beams resting on steel concrete girders, as may be seen in the views of the engine and tank rooms shown herewith. The girders spanning the boiler room and engine room are very strong and massive. The roof of the building is of concrete, finished water tight with cement surface. All the supports for the condensers are made of brick and the structure for the reboiler, steam condenser and water cooler is made of steel re-enforced concrete, the walls of the water cooling room being made of open checkered brick work.

In the reconstruction of the plant twelve cold storage rooms have been added, one of which is intended for the storage of ice. All of the storage rooms are insulated with four inches of the Armstrong Cork Company's "Nonpareil" cork board, finished with magnesia cement. All rooms are easily accessible through ante-rooms communicating with the freezing tank room with "Stevenson" doors and chutes. The doors and windows are the only parts of the entire building in which wood is used and its destruction by fire is an impossibility.

The building presents a very pleasing appearance and where the steel concrete is used on the exterior it approaches the Mission style of construction. The steel re-enforced concrete work was designed according to the Kahn System by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Detroit, Mich., and this work executed under the personal supervision of the owner. The internal arrangement of the building gives an ample allowance of space in the front, rear and sides of the boilers, with free access to all parts of the machinery and apparatus.

A fanless water cooling tower constructed

HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
For Refrigerating and Ice Making



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Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
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Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Doty Building, St. Elmo W.
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New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts.,
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THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

has an enviable record of 30 years of general service

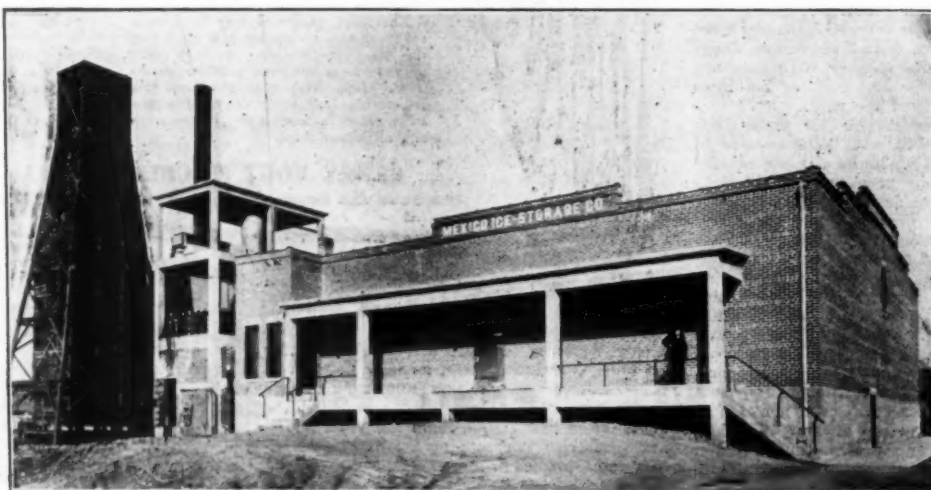
THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

by A. W. Moon is located close to the steam condenser building and is doing exceptionally good work. A smokestack set upon an independent base and foundation, with a height of ninety feet and a diameter of fifty inches, insures good draft and permits the use of the cheapest grades of coal. The population of Mexico, Mo., is over 9,000, and it has splen-

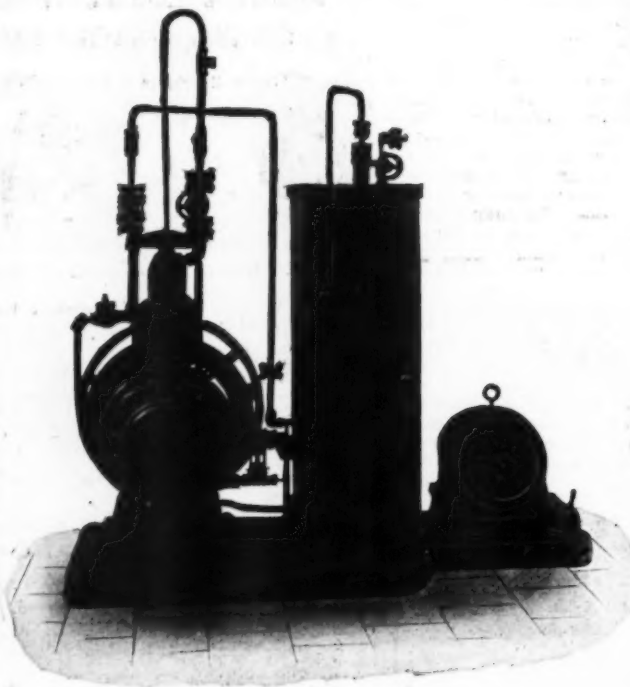
did shipping facilities over the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railroad systems.

The ice machine originally installed in 1897 by the Frick Company was operated successfully until the destruction of the plant by fire and was placed in the new plant with the least possible loss of time and is shown in the view of the ice machine room. This machine

is doing its full duty in the new plant and is practically as good as new; the absence of the wood lagging on the ammonia compressors being the only evidence of its having passed through the destructive fire after eight years of continuous service in the original ice plant. The new plant will make considerably over forty tons of ice per day.



NEW PLANT OF MEXICO ICE AND STORAGE CO., SHOWING WATER COOLING TOWER, CONDENSER HOUSE, OFFICE AND LOADING PLATFORM.



"THE BRUNSWICK"

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

Facts that are Interesting and Well Worth Investigating

WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Reactions from Moderately Lower Prices—Fluctuating Tendencies on Hog Supplies—Fairly Confident Tone—Liberal Consignments to Europe—Improved Export Demands—Good, Full Home Distributions—Increased Hog Receipts—Inability to Get Them at Materially Lower Prices—Market Likely to Vary for Awhile as Hog Receipts Are Larger or Otherwise.

The somewhat larger Chicago stocks of the hog products tended, a few days since, to weaken the prices for them moderately. There was, at that time, as an influence, a fairly large marketing of hogs.

There were subsequent reactions to better prices for the products, based upon well supported hog markets and a not large supply of the hogs.

Besides, the consignments to Europe have been large, especially of lard, and there is rather more, than latterly, although, as yet, somewhat restricted, foreign demands, particularly for lard.

The products markets look this way: that the stocks of both lard and meats, although that they show some increase, are not likely to prove burdensome unless the hog supplies should be steadily of a large order.

It may be doubted that there will be a large enough supply of the hogs in the near future to more than spasmodically break prices for the products.

Most talk is of probabilities of the hog supplies from the middle of May through the summer months, and the products markets at that time as an outcome of the hog supplies.

The fact that official sources say that there are materially more hogs in the country coming up to marketable averages, than at this

time last year, and that some trade sources believe it probable, does not, as yet, affect the prices of the late options of the products, whatever may develop.

Indeed, all of the late options are selling at better prices than the intermediate deliveries, and the "long" speculation on home account is mainly in these late deliveries.

It may be a point, as well, favorable for attempts at bullish markets as the season wears along, despite the apprehensions of larger hog supplies, that there is a good deal of a "short" interest on foreign account in the products, more especially in lard.

It would be supposed that if the "short" interest in the late months on foreign account is as material as it is said to be, that the home speculators would work against it.

It is said that the foreigners, some of them, had covered their May "shorts," and that they are now interested on the "short" side in the July and September options, particularly of lard.

It would be a conflicting condition as the season is advanced, in the condition of "long" and "short" interests, as respectively on home and foreign account.

The home buyers, as believing in the market, base their trading upon the current and prospective needs of both lard and meats by European and home consuming sources, and the foreigners, those who are working with bearish ideas for the late deliveries, are relying upon their ideas of probable hog supplies.

It is, of course, true that a season rarely develops in which contrary conditions do not prevail to those existing in the early part of it.

High prices have brought about, after

awhile, in most seasons, certain conditions of trading and statistical situations, that have acted unfavorably upon market situations, and low prices at the beginning of a season have been followed by a comparatively full trading basis, through increasing consumption.

It may be a question whether this season will be an exceptional one in the way of an ordinary run of values, because of the exceptionally large consumption of food products in this country, as favored by healthy general business conditions.

The export business in the hog products is materially less thus far this season than it was in last year up to this time. But it must be recollected that there was a marked falling off of the export business last year beginning with the late spring months, and that a recovery of the export trading did not then set in until the fall months.

This year there is a promise of a steady export business right along.

It is quite probable that by the fall season the export movements will reach very close those of last year for the year through to that time.

The home distributions have been larger since the fall months than they were in the previous season for the same time.

There is no reason why the general consumption of Europe and this country of meats and lard should not exceed by November, for the year, that of the previous season for the corresponding time.

It would be clear, then, that a materially larger hog supply is needed in the spring and summer months for actual wants of the products.

It is well understood that the hog supplies

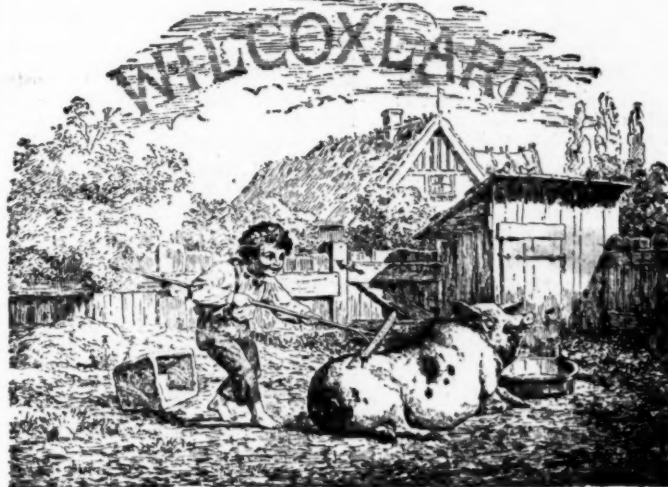
THE W. J. WILCOX

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up to this time, from November 1, have been materially less than they were in the previous year. Therefore that thus far this season the consumption is nearly up to the rate of production.

The considerable quantities of lard consigned latterly to Europe would probably not be especially burdensome upon the markets there, in consideration of the prices of competing fats, the full cost of the European production, and the general, as seems, wants there for consumption.

There is, also, new demand for lard and meats, in rather freer form than had been observed a little while since.

It is believed that Europe requires a good deal more lard than it is, at present, buying, but that it awaits more settled market conditions in this country than have been had latterly.

We think that there is rather diminished home demand for lard, and that the compound, as it is made more freely, has widened buying interest.

The season is close at hand when there should be increased inquiry for meats from Europe.

The world's visible supply of lard grew in February to 239,713 tcs., which was an increase of 35,000 tcs. for the month. The total supply then was 239,713 tcs., against 204,511 tcs. February 1, 255,290 tcs. March 1, 1906, and 232,450 tcs. March 1, 1905.

The total supply of the lard is shown to be somewhat less than it was last year on March 1, however more than it was on February 1 of this year.

The stock of the lard in Europe on March 1 was 79,900 tcs., and afloat for it, 75,000 tcs.

Speculation in the options at Chicago has been fairly lively in May and July options of pork and ribs, and May, July and September lard.

The Wall street stock market feverishness, with sharp changes in the prices of securities, is not felt in the food products markets by speculators in them, and their operations have not been at all influenced by the development.

The cottonseed oil market, which is closely associated with that for lard, has not varied in marked degree from the late prices. There is very little export demand for the oil, but the surplus offerings of it by the mills are not large. The high prices held for the crude oil necessitate a supported market for the refined. There are some expectations of further bullish movements for the oil prices.

In New York the export trading is of moderate volume at steady prices. Sales of 175 bbls. mess at \$18@18.75, 225 bbls. clear at \$18@19.50, and 100 bbls. family at \$20@20.50. Western steam lard is somewhat irregular in price, with less offering from Middle West points and more than latterly offered from Chicago; about \$9.85 quoted. City steam lard is firm, with \$9.50 quoted. Compound continues in active demand and quoted at \$8.62½ for car lots. In city meats there is a fair degree of inquiry for bellies and at well-sustained prices; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., quoted at 11c; 14 lbs. ave., at 10¾c; 10 lbs. ave. at 11¼c, and smoking bellies at 11½@11¾c. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 8½@9c. Loose pickled hams at 12½@13c.

The exports from the Atlantic ports have been, for the week, 4,724 bbls. pork, 10,758,538 lbs. meats, 19,781,379 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,720 bbls. pork, 11,966,720 lbs. meats and 11,936,517 lbs. lard. From November 1, 61,392 bbls. pork, 186,248,436 lbs. meats, 239,365,206 lbs. lard; corresponding time previous season, 80,790 bbls. pork, 242,459,867 lbs. meats, 285,294,882 lbs. lard, showing a decrease this season, thus far, of equal to 3,879,600 lbs. pork, 56,211,431 lbs. meats and 45,929,676 lbs. lard.

Of the exports from November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 16,637 bbls. pork (17,911 bbls. previous season), 152,360,967 lbs. meats (187,920,460 lbs. previous season), 110,020,037 lbs. lard (111,371,821 lbs. previous season), and the Continent, 6,909 bbls. pork (13,469 bbls. previous season), 27,824,730 lbs. meats (46,944,845 lbs. previous season), 92,

126,427 lbs. lard (147,035,366 lbs. previous season).

BEEF.—The English shippers are doing little because supplies here are very moderate, with strong prices ruling. The jobbing business in barreled is moderately active at steady prices. City extra India mess, tcs., at \$21@22. Barreled, extra mess, \$10@10.50; packet, \$11.50@12; family, \$14.50@15.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 6, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 5,993 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 200,127 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 336 lbs.; Bristol, England, 3,071 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 118,794 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,282 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 6,140 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 177,266 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 221,518 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 16,570 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 30,219 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 814 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,603 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,317,245 lbs.; London, England, 92,600 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 2,323 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 29,642 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 71,982 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 17,470 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 60,350 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 49,528 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 6,740 lbs.; Southampton, England, 33,640 lbs.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 30,000 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 57,659 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 153,747 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 1,810 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 1,130 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 357,516 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 5,380 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,761 lbs.; Bristol, England, 15,456 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 2,869 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,246 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 11,523 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,340 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 334,110 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,893 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,242 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,257,273 lbs.; London, England, 102,676 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 21,201 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,002 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 781 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,680 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 4,119 lbs.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 6,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,102 lbs.; San Domingo, San. Dom., 5,753 lbs.; Southampton, England, 1,920 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,341 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 87,388 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,848 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 410,019 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,230 lbs.; Aarhus, (Continued on page 28.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 2, 1907, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.				
To	Week March 2, 1907.	Week March 3, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.	
United Kingdom....	616	916	16,637	
Continent	205	328	6,909	
So. and Cen. Am....	675	766	8,379	
West Indies	3,228	2,630	24,181	
Br. No. Am. Col....	..	55	4,834	
Other countries .....	..	25	352	
Totals	4,724	4,720	61,392	

MEATS, POUNDS.				
United Kingdom....	9,015,875	9,737,333	152,360,967	
Continent	1,315,765	1,971,386	27,824,730	
So. and Cen. Am....	27,097	75,889	1,259,497	
West Indies	390,801	167,912	4,603,548	
Br. No. Am. Col....	..	..	78,975	
Other countries .....	..	14,200	320,919	
Totals	10,758,538	11,966,720	186,248,436	

LARD, POUNDS.				
United Kingdom....	9,167,946	6,195,369	110,020,037	
Continent	2,859,289	4,187,018	92,126,427	
So. and Cen. Am....	877,538	468,518	10,819,029	
West Indies	1,775,126	1,064,222	21,900,005	
Br. No. Am. Col....	..	5,510	209,818	
Other countries	101,500	17,810	1,289,890	
Totals	19,781,379	11,936,517	239,365,206	

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York	4,123	3,383,150	7,199,900	
Boston .....	..	1,521,450	435,500	
Philadelphia, Me....	20	2,164,625	544,750	
Philadelphia .....	..	147,715	6,776,758	
Baltimore .....	..	293,475	394,150	
Galveston .....	..	35,273	508,635	
New Orleans	461	67,800	2,089,885	
Newport News .....	..	..	498,801	
St. John, N. B....	..	962,850	238,200	
Mobile	120	182,200	494,800	
Totals	4,724	10,758,538	19,781,379	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.				
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.	
Pork, pounds.....	12,278,400	16,158,000	3,879,600	
Meats, pounds.....	186,248,436	242,459,867	56,211,431	
Lard, pounds.....	239,365,206	285,294,882	45,929,676	

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.	
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
Beef, per tierces.....	2/	3/	15c.	
Canned meats	10/	15/	15c.	
Oil cake	8c.	10c.	8c.	
Bacon	10/	15/	15c.	
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	15c.	
Cheese	20/	25/	23c.	
Butter	25/	30/	24c.	
Tallow	10/	15/	15c.	
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	15c.	

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 2, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Cheese.	Bacon and Ham. Butter.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Oceanic, Liverpool	1589	879	90	210	485
6Georgic, Liverpool .....	..	4197	396	361	499
Campania, Liverpool	2364	1390	..	19	190
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....	..	405	..	..	75
*Maine, London .....	..	198	..	..	75
Jersey City, Bristol	190	183	..	..	135
Toronto, Hull	450	1266	..	475	13388
Regina, Hamburg .....	..	..	..	..	673
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.....	..	..	75	..	1250
Tronto, Hamburg	550	50	..	..	175
Main, Bremen .....	..	..	225	..	70
Noordam, Rotterdam	8081	60	50	..	1310
Tronto, Rotterdam	3783	..	..	..	1800
1Petersburg, Rotterdam .....	..	..	..	..	..
2Mohawk, Antwerp	15642	280	5	85	200
3Samland, Antwerp	11281	522	175	163	500
4Pandosa, Havre .....	..	..	..	..	70
La Provence, Havre .....	..	..	..	..	205
La Gascogne, Havre	521	..	..	..	65
Brasile, Mediterranean .....	..	..	..	..	15
Sicilian Prince, Mediterranean...	..	30	..	..	60
Calabria, Mediterranean .....	..	..	..	13	50
5Gerty, Mediterranean .....	..	185	30	..	625
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean...	..	328	..	..	300
Clan MacIntyre, South Africa...	..	..	..	..	16

Total

38948	4586	9810	666	380	1326	19485	43929
Last week	35021	5441	8675	1018	540	619	59015
Same time in 1906	27553	1423	10389	4836	1243	1028	37611

Last year's tallow, 312 pkgs.
1—100 pkgs. tallow. 2—175 pkgs. tallow. 3—945 pkgs. tallow. 4—200 pkgs. tallow. 5—598 pkgs. tallow. 6—800 pkgs. tallow. *Cargo estimated by steamship companies. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There was a very slack market for a few days until mid-week. There was not then, however, an absolute change in prices but only a disposition to meet buyers promptly on the selling basis that had been secured.

But the London auction sale on Wednesday, which showed 3d. to 6d. higher prices, and at which fully 900 casks were sold out of 1,100 casks offered, put a little more backbone to holders' views.

However, no advance in prices was made.

It required only the little better English news for steadier holding of prices in this country, and for the reason that the supplies had been well sold up East and West. There is not a burdensome supply market anywhere.

It cannot be said that there is much export demand for the tallow either at the Eastern or Western markets. Nevertheless, there is a little supply being steadily taken up by the foreign markets, more particularly by England.

It looks as if the home demands, coupled with such movement to Europe as is probable, however moderate it may be, would prove sufficient to keep supplies well sold up in the near future.

The market looks like a firm one, if not that it may go a little better. Developments of the foreign market should show, however, continued confidence for the supplies if the markets in this country are to do better.

There seems to be a ready sale for the prime grades of the tallow everywhere, and because the soapmakers are not, as a whole, liberally supplied. Some of the soapmakers must buy right along.

It continues a hard condition of affairs for the soapmakers, in their inability to put proper prices upon all of their manufactured goods compared with the cost of the tallow.

But the manufactured goods business is a brisk one, and the consumption of raw material supplies is larger than usual.

Cottonseed oil keeps up in price, and now stands about in its usual relation with the prices for tallow; but there is no greater need of cotton oil for use by the soapmakers than ordinarily.

Greases are a little higher than cottonseed oil, but less so than usual, and it is being taken up a little more freely than ordinarily by the soapmakers.

But a larger supply of prime tallow is needed.

It is well understood that the New York city melters have sold their hogshead tallow ahead, although that they are offering a little of it still for March delivery. The offerings, however, of the city are mainly for April delivery.

The country made tallow of the better grades is closely wanted to such supply of it as is daily coming to hand, and by the local soapmakers, all at firm prices.

The edible tallow is not at all plenty, and maintains a firm price, although it is impossible to get an advance for it because demands are not especially urgent.

There have been sales in Boston of 200 tes. prime tallow for export at 7½c., and 7½c. is bid in New York, while to 7½c. is asked for the corresponding grade, or that suited to exporters' needs. It is probable the market is substantially 7½c.

The New York melters sold 100 hhd. city made to a local soapmaker, for March delivery, at 6¾c., and this price would be paid for more, at which the market is quite firm.

The weekly contract deliveries of New York city hhd. were made at 6¾c.

The sales of the edible tallow have been 200 tes. at 7½c., although that there is some inclination to ask 7½c.

Of the country made tallow the sales for the week have been 340,000 pounds at 6½c. in tierces and barrels, with the sales mainly at 6¾c. for good to prime, and at 7½c. for choice lots. Some nice lots of country made kettle tallow have been sold to the local soapmakers at 7½c., and even above that price.

The Western markets are reported as well sustained, and show a better degree of animation to trading.

OLEO STEARINE.—From the decline noted to 10½c. in the previous week, the market has been since depressed and lower.

Further bidding for prompt delivery has hardly been over 10c., and it is understood that some buying could be done at 10½c. A sale of 50,000 pounds was made in Boston a few days since at 10½c.

The reason for the decline has been from the fact that the compound lard makers are well supplied for near use.

The lard market itself has not been in a

position for marked encouragement in buying the stearine, although the compound lard trading is, as yet, of liberal volume.

Besides the considerable buying latterly of the stearine met in good degree the more urgent needs of the compound makers.

At the same time the supplies of the stearine in pressers' hands are not of a particularly large order, although the production is likely to continue of a liberal order as encouraged by the full prices for oleo oil.

At this writing (Thursday) the Chicago market is quoted by letter at 10½c. bid and 10½c. asked. Sales last week in Chicago, reported in New York after our review was written, of 350,000 pounds at 10½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The export movements are steady and closely use up the productions. About 7½c. quoted for double pressed.

GREASE.—Export trading is of a moderate order. The local soapmakers are somewhat freer buyers. Prices are held firmly and show little change. Yellow quoted at 5¾c. for fair to good, and 6¼c. for extra; bone at 6@6¾c.; "A" white about 7½c.; "B" white about 6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Very moderate supplies are being marketed at steady prices. Yellow at 6¾c. White at 7½@7¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The situation continues a strong one, through the statistical position, firm foreign advices and the liberal rate of consumption. Cochin quoted at 10¾c., February and April shipments at 9¾@10c. Ceylon, on spot, at 9¾c., and February and April shipments at 9½@9¾c.

PALM OIL.—There are only small supplies on offer; therefore prices are firmly held. Red quoted at 7¼@7½c. Lagos at 7½@7¾c.

CORN OIL.—Car lots are held at \$5.55, with \$5.35 bid.

LARD STEARINE.—Very little buying interest, but not much surplus supply on sale. About 10¾c. quoted.

OLEO OIL.—Market holds strong, although there is not much new business with Rotterdam. Rotterdam quotes at 62 florins, New York at 10½c. for prime and 7¾c. for No. 3 grade.

LARD OIL.—There is a fair amount of business in small lots on wants of manufacturers. Prime quoted at 76@79c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The jobbing business is fairly active and at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, at 92c.; 30 test, at 84c.; 40 test, at 70c.; prime, at 55c.; dark, at 48c.

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EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Norway, 27,500 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 24,058 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 33,972 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 40,702 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 3,204 lbs.; Bristol, England, 58,885 lbs.; Buena-ventura, Colombia, 1,438 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 45,251 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 13,836 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 61,736 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 3,000 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 3,700 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 410,725 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,775 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 39,685 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 16,867 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 19,300 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 14,200 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 3,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 208,802 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 18,969 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,022,859 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 276,361 lbs.; Havre, France, 160,124 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 1,620 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,028,884 lbs.; Livingston, Guatemala, 7,681 lbs.; London, England, 451,125 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 21,783 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 10,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 12,020 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 85,828 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 13,360 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 25,076 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 103,811 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 36,970 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 960,631 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 7,881 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 113,468 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 281,480 lbs.; Southampton, England, 125,060 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 46,500 lbs.; Santiago Cuba, 8,594 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 3,787 lbs.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 9,162 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 4,409 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 23,278 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 103,103 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 3,500 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 106,204 lbs.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 101 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 10 tes.; Bristol, England, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 36 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 408 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 15 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 30 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 60 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 225 bbls.; 16 tes.; Livingston, Guatemala, 15 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 12 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 51 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 80 bbls.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 25 bbls.; San Domingo, San dom., 22 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,035 bbls., 55 tes.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 6, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 155 tes., 50 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 40 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 175 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 27 bbls., 39,762 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 85 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 45 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 276 bbls., 25 tes.; Demerara, British Guiana, 64 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 134 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 112 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 24,300 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 808 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 22 bbls., 20 tes.; Liverpool, England, 1,160,944 lbs., 460 tes.; Livingston, Guatemala, 20 bbls.; London, England, 563,954 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 75 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 tes.; St. Croix, W. I., 10 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 12 bbls.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 1,591 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 110 bbls.; Southampton, England, 259,803 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 75 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 99 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 30 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 210 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 19 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 1,110 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 35 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 632 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 100 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 140 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 570 tes.; Liverpool, England, 35 tes.; London, England, 500 tes.; Naples, Italy, 80 tes.; Rot-

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terdam, Holland, 4,447 tes.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 200 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 10,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 22,501 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,840 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 1,850 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,740 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,200 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 9,125 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 19,600 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 432,973 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 18,194 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,287 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,376 lbs.; Havre, France, 88,540 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 607,445 lbs.; London, England, 54,892 lbs.; Molendo, Peru, 1,603 lbs.; Port au Prince, 19,272 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 38,282 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 46,745 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 239,291 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 7, 1907.—While the market for May and July oil is about unchanged there has been a gradual hardening of March and April and a somewhat weaker tone to September and October. The reasons for same are obvious. The short interest in March has to be covered and offerings are scarce. On the other hand crude oil mills show considerable disposition to sell October and November crude at around present prices and same affects the October delivery of refined oil, also to a certain degree the September market.

The crude oil situation has not changed any; it is neither firmer nor weaker. Texas is still quoting 40½¢. for oil as basis prime or prime crude, while extra guaranteed crude is selling around 39¢. to 39½¢. and guaranteed prime 40 to 40½¢. In the Valley we doubt whether so-called basis prime with Memphis arbitration can be sold at anything but crazily low prices, say around 35¢. The arbitration decisions there have placed the entire Mississippi Valley market in a position where quotations are almost impossible.

We hardly look for much change in the May and July options for a while to come. As far as March is concerned the future course of that month is problematical. Produce Exchange prices at 3:20 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil

—March, 48½¢.; May, 46½¢.; July, 46½¢.; September, 45¼¢.; October, 41¢. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 53½¢. Prime winter white cottonseed oil, 54¢. Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 26s. 4½d.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 7.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 68 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½ to 1¼¢. lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; sillex at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.50 per 100 lbs., bbls. 2c. lb.; carbonate of potash 5 to 5¼¢. lb. according to test; electrolytic caustic potash 88 to 92 per cent. at 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 7¼¢. lb., and in bbls. 7¼¢. lb.; green olive oil 65c. per gal.; yellow olive oil 75 to 80c. per gallon; saponified red oil 6¼ to 7c. per lb.; green olive oil foots 6¼¢. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil 9¼¢. to 10c. lb.; cochin coconut oil 10½ to 11c. lb.; cottonseed oil 49 to 50c. per gal.; corn oil 5¼¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow 6¼¢. per lb.; edible tallow 7½ to 7¼¢. lb.; house grease 6 to 6¼¢. lb.; yellow packer's grease 6¼ to 6½¢. lb.; brown grease 5¼ to 6c. lb.; light bone grease 6¼ to 6½¢. lb.

BRITISH BEEF IMPORTS.

The imports of fresh beef into the United Kingdom, according to British official figures, were as follows for the past two years, in cwt.s.:

	1905.	1906.
United States.....	2,232,206	2,426,644
Argentina	2,580,152	2,795,913
New Zealand.....	145,338	236,587
All other.....	79,825	69,985

Total 5,037,521 5,529,129
Values were as follows:

	1905.	1906.
United States.....	\$23,527,600	\$25,479,500
Argentina	18,258,100	20,131,700
New Zealand.....	1,017,100	1,537,800
All other.....	639,800	512,000

Total \$43,442,600 \$47,661,000

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States; the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Alternately Weakness and Firmness—Under-tone in Sellers' Favor—Trade Hopes That Crude Oil May Be Had Cheaper—Mills, However, as Yet Maintain Confidence—Continued Dull Export Interest at the Seaboard in Soap Grades—Only Moderate Stir to Foreign Demands for Edible Grades—Some Unloading of "Long" Holdings in New York.

The market for the refined oil, the prime yellow grade, has been very slack in a speculative way. The dealings early in the week had been mostly in selling "long" stuff, or in the way of evening up contract deals.

At this writing there is firmness to the seaboard markets, largely because of the strong prices being paid for crude oil at the mills. There is beginning to be some apprehension that there will be further bullish movements on the supply position, against "shorts," especially for the March option.

There has been, at times, a slacker look to prices, with some decline for them.

Fitful changes, in the way of reactions, to better prices, show that the market is easily manipulated, as well that it can get sentiment as the lard market moves up or down.

The actual statistical position of the oil, however, is fairly good this week, as it was last week and before then. Crude oil keeps at strong prices and this occasions the later in the week advance in prices for the refined at the seaboard.

It looks, also, as if with the protracted dullness in the export demands for grades of the oil under choice in quality, and the less interest, just now, in buying from the home consumers of that class of stock, that there is a disposition shown, in New York, to allow the refined oil to feel the full effect of any adverse condition.

There is hope of some of the traders that prices of crude oil at the mills will yet get

upon a more comfortable buying basis, although, just now, the mills are very confident at relatively better prices than for the refined at the seaboard. In our opinion, however, the mills are in good shape from the statistical position to sustain crude oil prices.

It seems to be pretty nearly time for the refiners to be more exercised than latterly over the prices of crude oil, although that they would not be able to do much with the crude oil if demands for the refined oil hold along as freely as has been observed for them latterly.

In the event, however, of diminished interest of the buyers of the refined oil, particularly if the lard market does not stand up better than it has stood up latterly, there would be reason for the supposition that the refined oil market will be allowed to drift against the crude oil market, although that, possibly, not much can be accomplished in the way of weakening prices for the crude oil.

It, however, does not strike us that very marked changes in prices can be made in the near future, whatever may happen at a later period of the season. It seems improbable that much can be accomplished in the way of lower prices for lard until the time, perhaps in May, for larger hog supplies than seem likely will be had in the near future. Cotton oil would not likely go materially lower unless lard prices break, and it may go higher.

We regard the extent of the hog marketing, as the underlying factor of the cottonseed oil market, as most dependence must be placed upon the compound makers' requirements of the cottonseed oil, now that the foreign markets are dull in inquiries for it.

Besides, that demands for the edible grades of the oil from Europe will be enlarged or modified, as the lard market may weaken or strengthen. It will be understood that the

cottonseed oil substitute products come, in some degree, in competition with the pure lard trading in Europe.

It is, of course, possible that hog supplies will be marketed by the farmers this side of May more freely than it however, just now, seems likely that they will.

But the farmers have had a successful season in dictating prices of hogs to the packers, by which it has been possible to get cost by the packers only in supporting hog products markets. Therefore, it is not likely that the farmers are going to lose their grip on the hog prices right away, even if they have a materially larger hog supply than they had last year at this time for marketing. Some official sources say the hogs are more freely than last year back in the country.

It would seemingly be necessary, therefore, for the packers to support the lard prices, or fairly so, barring occasional reactions to a lower basis, until such a time as a larger hog supply will permit figuring to get it upon a cheaper basis.

In the event of a larger hog supply the lard market might be handled for depressed prices.

As lard goes in prices so do, in some degree, all fat products associated with it, not only those for edible purposes but, as well, for soap making; thus always it is necessary to be convinced concerning the attitude of the lard market before arriving at any expectation concerning cottonseed oil prices.

It is quite certain that had it not been for the enormous wants of the cotton oil by the compound makers this season, thus far, and because of the well-supported prices of the lard market, that it would not have been possible to push prices of the cottonseed oil to the high basis they held, even considering the co-operation, for the purpose, of the South and North, in keeping under

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close control both the seed and cotton oil supplies.

It must be apparent that as the steady deliveries of the oil upon contracts with the foreign markets have taken a good deal of the surplus supply of the oil, that now, as the contracts with the foreign markets are pretty well completed, that more dependence than before this season must be placed upon home trade consumption. Consideration of such quantities of the edible grades as the foreign markets may further want, depends, of course, upon the influence from the lard market.

There may not be a particularly burdensome unsold supply of the oil, held over the South, just now, although there is believed to be a very fair quantity of it, particularly in those sections that produced more of the qualities under choice.

It is not probable that Texas and the territories, which produced a larger proportion this season of the choice oil, have much of a surplus supply of it for sale.

But it would be reasonable to suppose that so long as cottonseed oil prices hang around their present high trading basis, with, as well, satisfactory prices made for meal, that many of the mills are going to produce the seed products, to a longer period this season than usual, particularly as seed supplies can still be had from the warehouses, more particularly in the Southeast sections.

Some of the mills in the Southwest say that they will close down at the usual time in the season, also that they have no particular large holdings of the oil to sell.

Other reports, however, more particularly from the Southeast sections, imply that a longer than usual producing season is ahead. Therefore, it may be that an advanced period of the season for the oil market will show different conditions than those existing.

However, the course of the lard market will determine the cotton oil market in large degree. The possibilities of the spring and summer months hog marketing, particularly if the export demand remains dull for the soap grades of the cotton oil, as is likely, at anywhere near the current prices, will be watched with more than ordinary interest.

Linseed and most other of the competing oils in Europe with cottonseed oil, are held up in price to any slight advance made for them latterly. But all of these oils, particularly the linseed oil, are used in preference to cottonseed oil at its prices. Indeed, the linseed oil is remarkably cheap compared with the cost of cottonseed oil, and is essentially altogether used in preference to cottonseed oil for the make of soft soap.

It cannot be said that the greatly disturbed Wall street stock market has had, as yet, material effect upon views of speculators in food products.

It is true that cottonseed oil shows very dull speculation, but this is because the speculators are more in doubt than usual of the current market, as naturally they would be after passing through the long period of excitement.

Besides that surroundings of the market are not as yet clear, in view of the frequent changes in the prices of lard, and the slower distributions of the cotton oil itself.

Essentially all traders want to see how some situations, as referred to, are going to

shape themselves, and whether they will show a more marked tendency to a lower or higher basis.

There has been some little selling of the cotton oil by "longs," and it is observed that the "longs" are now sailing close to the wind. But there might something come up soon to change the sentiment of doubt.

There was a little hope on Wednesday that the English market was getting in better shape for some soap materials, notably for tallow. The London sale upon that day showed 3d. to 6d. advance for the tallow, and very close to the offerings of it were sold, or 900 casks taken out of the 1,100 casks offered. This is the first time in three weeks that a change has happened to the prices of the tallow in England.

The compound lard consumption continues an active one, and some of the compound makers are behind in their deliveries of the product as under the steady, liberal demands for it.

The mills have marketed a few lots of crude at 40@40½c. for basis prime, and 41@41½c. for prime, with 41½c. bid in the Southwest. There have been sales, also, of about 40 tanks crude at 40c.; basis prime, in the Southeast, 35c.; basis prime, in the Mississippi Valley, and at 36c., do., in Memphis, as to arbitrations.

The edible oils in New York are at all sorts of prices, on account of the moderate supply; quoted at 52@54c. for winter yellow and 54@56c., and even 58c. for white oil.

New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week the market was steady, but rather quiet, with little interest on speculation. Sales were 500 bbls. prime yellow March at 47¾c.; 100 bbls. April at 47½c.; 200 bbls. May at 46¾c.; 300 bbls. July at 47c.; 200 bbls. September at 45½c.; 200 bbls. October at 40½c. Closing prices Saturday, March 2, were for prime yellow March at 47@47¾c.; April at 47@47¾c.; May at 46½@46¾c.; July at 46¾@47c.; September at 45¼@45½c.; October at 40½@40¾c., and sales of 100 bbls. July at 47c.; 100 bbls. September at 45½c.; 1,200 bbls. May at 46½c.

Off yellow March at 44½@46c.; March at 43½@44½c., and good off yellow March at 45@46c., and May at 44@45½c.

On Monday there was more pressure to sell, and speculative buying was of a cautious order; the decline was most marked towards the close of the day and amounted to ½@¾c. Sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow May at 46½c.; 400 do. at 46¼c.; 200 do. at 46c.; 300 do. at 45¾c.; 100 bbls. July at 46½c.; 200 do. at 46¼c.; 500 do. at 46c.; closing prices for prime yellow March at 46¼@47½c.; April at 46@47c.; May at 45½@46c.; July at 45¾@46c.; September at 44@45c.; October at 39@39½c., and off yellow March at 43¾@44c.; May at 42½@44½c., and good off yellow March at 44@46c., and May at 43@45c.

On Tuesday the market opened easy and very dull, with an effort to sell which soon forced prices down about ½c.; but by the close of the day the decline had been recovered, by which was shown the easy manipulation of the market. Prime yellow March closed at 46¼@47½c.; April at 46@47c.; September at 44@45c.; sales of 800 bbls. May at 45¼c.; 100 do. at 45½c.; 400 do. at 45¾c.; closed at 45¾@46c.; 100 bbls. July at 46c.;

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100 do. at 45½c.; 300 do. at 45½c.; 100 do. at 46c.; closed at 46¼@46½c.; 200 bbls. October at 39½c.; closed at 39½@40c.

Off yellow March at 43¼@44½c., and May at 42¼@44c.; good off yellow March at 44¼@45½c.; May at 43¼@44½c.

On Wednesday the market opened a trifle better, with fewer sellers; sales then were 500 bbls. prime yellow March at 47½c., and 100 bbls. do. May at 46c. Later in the day the market advanced for March about 1c. per gallon, and for the later deliveries about ½c., largely from sentiment, and from the strong position of the crude oil at the mills; sales were 500 bbls. prime yellow March at 48c.; 200 do. at 48¼c.; 100 do. at 48½c.; closed at 48¼@48½c.; (April closed at 47¼@48c.); 1,000 bbls. May at 46¼c.; 400 do. at 46½c.; closed at 46½@46¾c.; 200 bbls. July at 46½c.; 100 do. at 46¾c.; 200 do. at 47c.; closed at 46¾@47c.; September closed at 45¼@45½c.; October closed at 40¼@41c.

Off yellow at 45¼@46c. for March and 43¾@44c. for May; good off yellow March at 45½@45¾c.; October closed at 40¼@41c.

On Thursday the market opened somewhat excited with a substantial advance in prices, but closed easy under some selling pressure, with a loss of ½ to ¾c. from the best prices of the day. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow March, 49½c.; 100 do. at 48½c.; 100 do. at 48¾c.; closed at 48¼@48¾c. (April closed at 46½@47½c.); 500 bbls. May at 47c.; 100 do. at 46½c.; closed at 46¼@46¾c.; 200 bbls. July at 47½c.; 100 do. at 47¾c.; 200 do. at 47c.; closed at 46¾@46¾c.; 200 bbls. September at 45½c.; closed at 45¼@45½c.; October closed at 40½@41¼c.

Off yellow March at 44¼@45½c., and May at 43¼@45c.

Good off yellow March at 45¼@46½c., and May at 44¼@44¾c.

(Continued on page 40.)

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—No prime oil offering, price nominally 41c.; on basis prime, 39c. Prime meal weak at \$24. Hulls steady at \$8.75, Atlanta, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 7.—Market very quiet but firm, with light trading at 41c. for prime crude oil; \$17.50@18 for prime loose cake; \$20.25 for prime meal and \$20.50 for choice meal, f. o. b. at mill.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., March 7.—Cotton oil market continues very quiet, with prices nominally unchanged; some further sales of

bleachable prime summer yellow at 44½c. Texas, are reported.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 7.—Basis prime crude oil, 36c. Choice meal, \$23.75. Sacked hulls, \$9.15; loose, \$6.25.

CABLE MARKETS

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 8.—Cotton oil market is steady at 76 francs for prime summer yellow, and 83 francs for winter oil.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 8.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 43½ florins for butter oil, 39½ florins for prime summer yellow and 36½ florins for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 8.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 58 marks for off oil, 65 marks for prime summer yellow and 71 marks for white and butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 8.—Cotton oil market is steady at 70 francs for off oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 8.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 30½s. for prime summer yellow, and 28½s. for off oil.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 6, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-'06, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-'06.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	5	150
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	—	60
Acapulco, Salvador.....	—	10	12
Aelaide, Australia.....	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	418	2,872
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	5,868	2,619
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	—	238
Amapola, W. I.....	—	4	10
Ancona, Italy.....	—	150	—
Antigua, West Indies.....	78	306	645
Antwerp, Belgium.....	150	1,460	5,150
Asuncion, Paraguay.....	—	20	53
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	68	77
Asuay, West Indies.....	—	209	—
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	—	656
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	578	527
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland.....	50	73	133
Bergen, Norway.....	25	450	290
Berlin, Germany.....	—	—	12
Bissao, Port Guinea.....	—	13	—
Bombay, India.....	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria.....	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France.....	—	845	3,080
Braila, Roumania.....	—	50	175
Bremen, Germany.....	—	100	205
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	16	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	24	131
Bristol, England.....	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	15	523	1,407
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	—	54
Callao, Peru.....	—	—	40
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	521	1,854
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	—	84
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	—	169
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	273	205
Christiania, Norway.....	—	325	930
Christiansund, Norway.....	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	219	397
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	7	25	40
Colon, Panama.....	13	543	427
Conakry, Africa.....	—	10	194
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	50	275	645
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	80	—
Cork, Ireland.....	—	—	119
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	14	41
Dantzig, Germany.....	100	1,633	1,500
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	38	9
Demerara, British Guiana.....	103	1,120	961
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	150	125
Dublin, Ireland.....	50	1,100	75
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	37	68
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	—	—
Dunkirk, France.....	25	125	910
Flume, Austria.....	—	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	671	36
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	1,925	1,215
Genoa, Italy.....	450	8,292	6,065
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	195	10
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	3,880	1,807
Glasgow, Scotland.....	300	2,345	4,307
Gonaives, Haiti.....	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	206	1,070
Grand Bassam, W. Africa.....	—	—	10
Granada, Spain.....	—	37	11
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	77	1,880	918
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	—	50
Half Jack.....	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany.....	50	1,851	5,137
Havana, Cuba.....	354	2,359	2,165
Havre, France.....	1,175	8,506	13,480
Helingsborg, Sweden.....	—	—	50
Helingsfors, Finland.....	—	—	50
Hull, England.....	—	50	155
Jacmel, Haiti.....	—	—	8
Kingston, West Indies.....	20	1,286	1,801
Kobe, Japan.....	—	—	1,598
Konigsberg, Germany.....	200	550	600
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	71	68
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	—
Lehorn, Italy.....	474	2,908	657
Leith, Scotland.....	—	—	150
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	—	20
Liverpool, England.....	10	1,056	3,416
London, England.....	80	3,326	3,105
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	—	90
Malmo, Norway.....	—	—	21
Malta, Island of.....	—	1,655	2,267
Manchester, England.....	—	2,406	992
Mansao, Brazil.....	—	—	15
Mansanillo, Cuba.....	—	—	50
Marsalibo, Venezuela.....	—	—	15
Marselles, France.....	200	35,352	30,185
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	704	2,750
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	57	253
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	514	84
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	—	253
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	6	13
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	—	13
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	1,623	2,304
Naples, Italy.....	—	350	572
Newcastle, England.....	—	—	20
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	32	14
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,200	1,068
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	42	—
Panama, Panama.....	—	—	57
Para, Brazil.....	—	10	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	990	915
Philippeville, Algeria.....	—	131	—
Pofute a Pitte, West Indies.....	—	40	692

Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	21	70
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	9	18	35
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	5	125	37
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	12	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	4	—
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	75	25
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	5	189
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	—	132	81
Riga, Russia.....	—	7	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	2,640	2,969
Rosario, Argentine Republic.....	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	1,326	20,736	6,355
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	5	35
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	121	147
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	—	11
Samana, San Domingo.....	—	6	—
Sanches, San Domingo.....	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.....	231	1,299	1,122
Santiago, Cuba.....	27	628	244
Santos, Brazil.....	48	1,332	1,004
Sekondi.....	—	10	10
Shanghai, China.....	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	—	26
Southampton, England.....	—	475	725
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	170	194
Stettin, Germany.....	140	4,904	4,463
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	50	285
Swansea, Wales.....	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia.....	—	9	26
Talcahuano.....	—	49	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6	5
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	100	632
Tricaste, Austria.....	—	1,500	66,407
Trinidad, Island of.....	16	130	180
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	150	—
Turks Island, West Indies.....	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chili.....	186	1,741	727
Venice, Italy.....	2,478	8,918	5,624
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	70	232
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	15	37
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	38	33
Total.....	8,539	154,102	210,968

From New Orleans.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	225	9,311	6,536
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	265	275
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	—	206	—
Bordeaux, France.....	—	675	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	5,175	3,193
Bristol, England.....	—	5,235	5,200
Christiania, Norway.....	—	600	450
Colon, Panama.....	—	12	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	100	3,375	6,143
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	295	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	350	500
Genoa, Italy.....	—	752	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	2,200	1,685
Hamburg, Germany.....	2,110	15,202	14,580
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,425	912
Havre, France.....	—	10,071	2,265
Hull, England.....	—	135	—
Liverpool, England.....	850	12,107	6,876
London, England.....	—	12,400	3,700
Manchester, England.....	—	625	600
Marselles, France.....	—	17,250	6,100
Port Barrios, C. A.....	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	61,331	67,682
Swansea, Wales.....	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	423
Tricaste, Austria.....	—	50	4,530
Venice, Italy.....	—	100	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	179	179	100
Total.....	3,464	154,811	131,897

From Galveston.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	100	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	100	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	800	201
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	6,117	3,000
Havana, Cuba.....	—	362	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,000	—
London, England.....	—	500	—
Reval, Russia.....	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	41,503	22,468
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	6,822
Tricaste, Austria.....	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	6,700	3,040
Total.....	100	58,042	43,061

From Baltimore.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	320	1,270
Bremen, Germany.....	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany.....	72	3,140	2,810
Havre, France.....	—	300	200
Liverpool, England.....	—	600	80
Rotterdam, Holland.....	100	4,495	4,315
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	50	—
Total.....	172	9,205	9,502

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From Philadelphia.			
Christiania, Norway.....	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	875	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	612	161
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	—	208
Total.....	—	1,062	361
From Savannah.			
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	7,104	3,510
Christiania, Norway.....	—	—	844
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	2,713	1,155
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,775	2,285
Havre, France.....	—	1,629	2,930
London, England.....	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland.....	0,529	29,303	24,650
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	321
Total.....	0,529	42,944	36,267
From Newport News.			
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	14,903
Liverpool, England.....	—	3,090	100
London, England.....	—	56	999
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	9,329
Total.....	—	3,646	25,751
From All Other Ports.			
Canada.....	299	11,079	7,470
Germany.....	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	300	—
Guatemala.....	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	200	—
Honduras.....	—	—	8
Japan.....	—	—	2
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	10
Mexico.....	—	—	2
Salvador.....	—	—	60
Total.....	299	11,579	7,971
Recapitulation.			
From New York.....	8,539	154,102	210,968
From New Orleans.....	3,464	154,811	131,897
From Galveston.....	100	58,042	43,061
From Baltimore.....	172	9,205	9,502
From Philadelphia.....	—	1,062	361
From Savannah.....	0,529	42,944	36,267
From Newport News.....	—	3,646	25,751
From all other ports.....	299	11,579	7,971
Total.....	12,203	435,391	465,778

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The selection of Jamestown, Va., as the place for holding the annual convention of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association has aroused an extra amount of interest among mill men and cottonseed products' interests everywhere. Jamestown is the site of the Jamestown Exposition, which is to be an international affair, with splendid home and foreign exhibits, a great naval and military display and other attractions. Its location on the shores of the lower Chesapeake Bay, at Hampton Roads, not only affords opportunity for a great water display, but also gives access to it by means of steamship lines from all directions.

This latter is the feature which promises to stimulate attendance. Crushers from the valley, and particularly from the far Southwest and Texas, looked with disfavor upon the selection of a point so far distant for holding the convention. But the indefatigable Joe Allison, of Texas, has turned discontent into enthusiasm by suggesting and promoting steamship excursions from Galveston, New Orleans and other Gulf ports to Jamestown. It is even said that the Texans will charter a special steamer to take their crowd by the delightful ocean route to Norfolk and the Exposition.

Crushers in the Southeast have the same opportunity and much easier access to the convention point by steamer from Savannah, Charleston and other points. In spite of its location, and the distracting effect of a big exposition, it is expected that the Inter-State Convention, on May 21, 22, 23 and 24, will be one of the most successful on record.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is a slight increase in sales, but the market generally is still quiet and easy on native steers and cows, butt brands and Colorados and native bulls. Texas steers are steady to firm and braded cows are maintained at former rates. One big packer has sold 5,000 native steers of last half of March salting at the reported price of 15½c. This packer was previously sold on native steers to March 15th by sales noted a while ago. This packer is more liable to get a better price for native steers at this season than other packers as his spreadies are not picked out. Other packers offer February native steers at 15¼c., but are unable to make any sales of size at that price. There is a good demand for heavy and light Texas together at 15¼c., and packers are mostly sold ahead on these. One packer is holding extreme light Texas at 14¼c., but last sales of these were at 14¼c. February butt brands continue to be offered at 14¼c. without sales, and there has been no further trading in Colorados which last sold at 14¼c. Branded cows are in fairly good inquiry at 14¼c. and some Southwestern lots are held alone at 14¼c. There is an accumulation of butt brands, especially at Missouri River points. Native cows continue weak and are not considered quotable over 14¼c. for heavy, and 14c. for light, although details concerning the recent sales of light native cows have not been confirmed as yet. Some parties here doubt this sale of light cows at 14c. as the buyer talks that from 10,000 to 40,000 were taken, including February and March salting, and this causes doubt as to the purchase and the seller is not giving out any details. Native bulls are not considered quotable at 13c. for late salting as that price cannot be obtained. Branded bulls are held at 10½c.

Later Wire.—Recent salts of packer light native cows at 14c. are now pretty well confirmed. The big packer is now talking much stronger after having made the sale of 30,000 to 40,000 light native cows at 14c. partly ahead of salting. A big packer is reported to be cleaned up on native steers to April as noted above and this is causing the other packers to claim that the market has turned for the better to-day. Another packer is reported to be holding strong on February

native steers at 15¼c. and states that he is sold out of February branded hides of all kinds. Another, however, is soliciting bids for any kind of hides that are heavy average.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is quiet with prices more or less nominal all around. Dealers are not offering hides at any further declines and buyers are holding off and awaiting developments in the market on packer light native cows. Some of the dealers here are talking somewhat firmer than earlier in the week and claim that they will not sell buffs under 12¾c., but as large buyers continue to keep out of the market at over 12½c. there is no real change in the situation. There is some inquiry from collar leather tanners for heavy cows and none of these are offered under 13c. Last sales of ordinary lots of extremes were at 12½c. and that figure represents the market here although more is obtainable for Eastern extremes, which are of better quality. Recent sales of hides at Kansas City have been at 11½c. flat and the buyers figure that even if these hides run practically all No. 2s that they are cheaper than what Chicago dealers ask. Heavy steers are nominally quotable at 13¼@14c. for ordinary lots. Bulls are quoted at 11½c. with most bids only 11¼c.

Later Wire.—There does not appear to be much in the talk by some dealers of a firmer market, as it is learned that 4 cars of hides have been sold from outside Western points at 12¼c. selected and delivered at tanneries, which is a further drop of ¼c. from previous sales of these hides. It is also reported that sales have been made of Kansas City hides at considerable under the last price of 11½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—A car of Chicago city skins is reported sold at 16¼c. and this price seems to represent the market for ordinary stock though some lots are held higher. Some outside cities are obtainable at 16c., though mostly held at 16¼c. and countries rule at 15¾c. Kips are still very dull and not quotable over 12@12¼c. for late receipts. Deacons \$1.10 and 90c.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a fair demand and at slightly under previous prices packers are able to make sales. One packer has sold this week's make of lambs here at \$1.77½. The prices ruling at present are little off from former rates but buyers consider the situation easier as they say they are getting larger quantities of wool from the pelts than formerly. Country pelts sell at a wide range as to quality. Wool pullers at Western points report purchases of fresh butcher late take-off full woolled lots at \$1.25 to \$1.65 and old lots at a range of 65c. to \$1.25. Lots at the inside price, however, are poor and contain die-alones.

HORSEHIDES.—Sales continue at \$4.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues easy. Brokers are quoting some varieties at ¼c. below the previous reduction of ¼c., but it cannot be learned that sales have been made at these quoted values as yet which are 26¼c. for Orinocos and 24¼c. for Ecuadoros. Small lots of Mexicans have sold at the recent break with sales of these at 23¼c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Sales of February native steers at 14¼c. that have been rumored here of late are now confirmed and it is understood that one lot that was sold consisted of four cars. Another packer has also

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

sold about 3 cars of late January native steers at private terms and it is doubted if better than 14½c. was secured as about all of the packers here are now offering their February natives outright at 14½c. and a smaller packer sold a car at 14¼c. One of the smaller packers also sold a car of cows at 13¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue weak. One car of Ohio cows is reported sold here at 12¾c. selected. Some Ohio heavy steers are offered here at 14c. selected and a car of Ohio 55 lbs. and up cows is offered at 13c. selected but not sold. A car of Ohio city bulls is offered at 11¼c. selected. New York State cows are nominally quoted at 12@12¼c. flat with no sales reported. Calfskins are steady at unchanged prices with receipts light as yet.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.—Dealers at Atlanta, Ga., say Southern hides are weak. Last sales there were at 10¼c. flat, but it is thought that not over 10c. flat could be secured to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKET.—Two cars of February all grubby Anglo-American packer native steers were recently sold here at 4¾d. green weight. March No. 1 natives are obtainable at 5¼d. green weight.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is decidedly dull; no sales of any account noted. All large dealers and consumers have withdrawn their buyers from off the road, as butchers refuse to sell hides at their intrinsic value. Hides in the country are accumulating very fast and we will have a much lower market before any of them are moved. Quotations: Steer hides, 60 pounds and up, 12c.; light steers and cows, 10½c.; bull hides, 9½c.; grubbies 1c. less.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are firm and scarce. They are picked up as rapidly as made; there are no accumulations. Quotations: Veal skins, trimmed, 7 to 15 pounds, 15c. for No. 1; kips, 15 pounds and up, 12c.; No. 2, 1½c. less.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very weak and exceptionally dull. Quotations are nominal. There are very few sales reported. Quotations: No. 1 natives, 13c.; No. 2, one cent less; No. 1, light steers and cows, 12¼@12½c.; No. 2, one cent less; bulls, 11c.; No. 2, 10c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is firm and skins are closely sold up. Skins are quoted at 15c.; kips at 12¾c., selected.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

Hogs seem to be inclined to head a little Pratt's way.

Want to buy a complete little pork packing plant? Write our Chicago office.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 2, averaged 6.85 cents per pound.

And they put one of his own "condemned" tags on the Hon. "Fish" Murray! But he says he won't stay tagged—not by a dam site!

G. F. Swift, Jr., of Swift & Co., is soon to be married to Miss Marie Fitzgerald, daughter of R. Fitzgerald, of the Chicago Junction Railway.

A movement is afoot to form a new organization under the name of the Traders Livestock Exchange, to embrace the speculative interests at the Yards.

B. J. Mullaney is now in charge of the Busse headquarters at No. 76 Fifth avenue. Mr. Mullaney has temporarily resigned his position with Armour & Co., to help elect Fred Busse mayor.

Anxious Inquirer.—No, it wasn't Beveridge they "canned"; only his bill. They haven't learned yet to make cans strong enough to hold Albert—he'd "blow" the heaviest of the lot!

William C. Honan, an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, located in the Yards, died last Friday. Mr. Honan was an old-timer, well known and highly respected.

The American Meat Packers' Association is growing rapidly, and will easily reach 500 by the next meeting, in October. Much good has been effected since the association was organized, and it has been done in a clean-cut manner.

"My, Oh, my!" said the old lady to the "Con.," as she stepped on a large bright bolt-head on the trolley car, "I might have got a terrible shock." "Not unless you put

your other foot agin the trolley wire," said the "Con.," as he pulled on the clothes-line.

Chief City Food Inspector P. J. Murray, who failed to pass in the Civil Service examination for reappointment to his office, charged the examining board with incompetence and prejudice against him. Judge Honore issued a temporary injunction restraining the Civil Service Commission from certifying and Health Commissioner Whalen from appointing any successor to Murray.

Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company, recently sold nine pure-bred Shorthorns from his farm at Lake Forest to a man in Indian Territory whom he had never seen, and who bought the cattle purely on Mr. Meeker's description of them. When they were delivered, says the Live Stock World, the buyer, who had bought them "sight unseen," wrote back that they were better than represented. "Satisfied customers are the best customers," replied Mr. Meeker, when somebody suggested that he ought to have asked more for them.

CANNED MEAT TRADE AND FARMERS.

Some figures have been recently issued by the government that are held to be of the utmost interest to producers of livestock either on farm or range, says the Drovers' Journal in a leading editorial. These are the figures on the exports of canned meats from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1906, as compared with the two preceding years. They reveal that total exports of canned beef for 1906 at 35,668,372 pounds, valued at \$3,492,213, show a loss of \$3,928,158 in business to this country as compared with the previous year and a loss of \$1,685,713 from the business in that line done in 1904.

That this is a matter of tremendous importance to the people of the United States who are producing cattle and other classes of livestock that heretofore found outlet through this important trade is a subject of widespread comment at every great livestock center.

During the year 1905 there had been a most encouraging gain in canned beef export trade to a total of 75,208,035 pounds and a value

of \$7,420,371, as compared with 51,158,326 pounds and \$5,177,926 for the year 1904. It is in dollars that loss of trade is best figured, as dollars mean most to the people, portion of this loss was sustained during the last half of the year 1906, when for the six months total exports of canned beef were only 7,661,753 pounds, with a value of only \$751,753, against \$2,740,460 for the first six months of the year.

This last half was the very period during which the adverse results of last year's long unwarranted crusade against our meat trade were most intensely felt. Foreign trade in canned meats fell flat and has just recently, during the month of January this year, shown a tendency toward more rapid recovery.

Canned pork trade, too, had been making most satisfactory progress up to the time business was so hard hit. From a total of 10,516,238 pounds exported, valued at \$1,037,537 in 1904, exports increased in 1905 to 12,435,661 pounds, valued at \$1,177,285, but fell in the disastrous year 1906 to only 5,993,870 pounds, valued at \$586,856. This shows that the foreign outlet for our hog products was also narrowed greatly as well, though to hardly as appalling an extent as canned beef trade. This trade as well is showing some evidence of recovery and the whole situation is regarded as more encouraging, though recovery of foreign trade is not as rapid as should be desired for the good of American producers.

Domestic call for canned meats of every class is again urgent and of a very satisfactory volume. Government inspection now thoroughly installed and working perfectly is affording any reassurance that the people of America may have needed of the excellence of quality and absolute cleanliness and wholesomeness of all surroundings where canned meats are being produced. Steadily increasing domestic orders go to show that canned goods are again popular with American consumers. This will very soon have its effect with foreign trade, where there is even more urgent need of good cheap meat for the masses than in our own country.

Figures shown indicate to every American producer of food animals what the re-establishment of our export trade in canned meats means to the agriculturists of this country. With proper increase the coming year it will add something like \$4,000,000 to the revenues of American farmers. From this showing experts who are studying the trade declare that American people in general should bend every energy to the re-establishment of universal confidence in the excellent character of American canned meats.

General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. I. C. McWEN, Sec. & Treas.
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.
FULL LINES.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (12 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.

CHURCHILL & SPALDING
482 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

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79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packingshouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,
Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"
IMPROVE YOUR PLACE
AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

FOREIGN MEAT TARIFFS.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has compiled from the latest tariff schedules of all foreign countries the rates of duty imposed on agricultural products of every description, which will be of interest to exporters and others. Many of these tariffs have been revised or changed altogether since the last publication of rates, and the new figures are worth noting. The tariffs affecting the meat and allied industries are selected from these lists and given hereafter. Two rates of duty are in some instances quoted, the general rate and the conventional rate. Where the latter rate is not quoted, it is meant that such rate does not apply to products from the United States. Tariffs for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Roumania, Greece, Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, British India, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama, have been printed in previous issues. Others are as follows:

Cuba.

(G. W. = gross weight; N. W. = net weight.)

	Present rate.	Present rate to United States.
Glycerin, olein, stearin and spermaceti, crude, G. W., per 100 kilos	1.40	1.12
Other crude oils and fats, including olein and tallow, when to be used in the manufacture of soaps, G. W., per 100 kilos	.50	.40
Glues, albumens and gelatin, G. W., per 100 kilos	5.07	4.056
Poultry and small game, per kilo.	.104	.0832
Meat in brine:		
(a) Beef, brine or salt, per 100 kilos	3.64	2.912
(b) Pork, brine or salt, per 100 kilos	3.64	2.912
Lard, per 100 kilos	3.64	2.912
Tallow, except for soap, per 100 kilos	2.60	2.08
Bacon, per 100 kilos	5.20	4.16
Hams or shoulders, per 100 kilos	7.15	5.72
Jerked beef (tasafo), G. W., per 100 kilos	4.74	3.792
Meat of all other kinds:		
(a) Beef, canned, per 100 kilos	6.50	5.20
(b) Beef, fresh, N. W., per 100 kilos	5.85	4.68
(c) Mutton, fresh, N. W., per 100 kilos	5.85	4.68
(d) Pork, fresh, N. W., per 100 kilos	5.20	4.16
Butter, per 100 kilos	9.10	6.37
Oleomargarine, and butter mixed with oleomargarine, per 100 kilos	9.10	7.28
Cottonseed oil (edible), per 100 kilos		

HARRY HELLER & CO.

Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .

367 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

(a) In receptacles of earthenware, wood, or tin, G. W., per 100 kilos	3.00	2.40
(b) In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W., per 100 kilos	3.75	3.00
Cottonseed oil (for soap), per 100 kilos	.50	.40

British West Indies.

BAHAMAS.

	Rate of duty.
Butter	20 p. c. ad val.
Lard, lard compound and cottolene, per lb.	0 0 1
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	0 0 0
Lard oil, per gal.	0 1 0
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the table of exemption	20 p. c. ad val.
NOTE.—Tallow, cottonseed oil, cottonseed oil soap stock, fresh meat and dead poultry and game are admitted free of duty.	

BARBADOS.

	Rate of duty.
Butter, per 100 lbs.	0 8 4
Oleomargarine, margarin, and their compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Lard, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Manures and fertilizers, other than raw manure of horses, mules, sheep and cattle, per ton.	0 4 2
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Oil meal and oil cake, per 100 lbs.	0 0 7½
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0 2 0
All other articles not particularly enumerated or exempted, to pay 15 per cent ad valorem.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs and fresh fish.	

JAMAICA.

	Rate of duty.
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 2
Beef:	
Wet, salted or cured, bbl. 200 lbs.	0 15 0
Smoked or dried, per lb.	0 0 2
Butter and butter substitutes, per lb.	0 0 2
Hams, per lb.	0 0 2
Lard, per lb.	0 0 1
Lard substitutes, including cottolene, per lb.	0 0 1
Meats, salted or cured, bbl. 200 lbs.	0 15 0
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 0 9
Pork, wet, salted or cured, bbl. 200 lbs.	0 15 0
Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0 0 2
Tongues:	
Salted or cured, bbl. 200 lbs.	0 15 0
Smoked or dried, per lb.	0 0 2
NOTE.—All goods not enumerated nor declared free, 16 2-3 per cent ad valorem.	

ANTIGUA.

	Rate of duty.
Beef, salted or in pickle, per lb.	0 0 6½
Butter and oleomargarine, per lb.	0 0 1½
Hams, bacon and sausages, per lb.	0 0 1½
Lard, per lb.	0 0 0½
Pork, salted or in pickle, per lb.	0 0 0½
Tongues, per lb.	0 0 1
Cottonseed meal, per 100 lbs.	0 1 4
Tallow, per lb.	0 0 0½
All goods not specified and not exempted, 13½ per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs, fertilizers and manures, fish.	

DOMINICA.

	Rate of duty.
Beef, salted or in pickle, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Butter and butterine, per 100 lbs.	0 10 0
Hams and bacon, per 100 lbs.	0 8 4
Lard and its compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
Oleomargarine and similar compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 10 0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Sausages and tongues, not in tins, per 100 lbs.	0 10 0
Cottonseed oil (refined), per gal.	0 1 0
All articles not specified and not included in the free list, 12½ per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs; fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial; fish and oysters.	

MONTserrat.

	Rate of duty.
Beef, salted or pickled, per 100 lbs.	0 6 3
Butter, per lb.	0 0 1½
Hams and bacon, per lb.	0 0 1½
Lard and its compounds, per lb.	0 0 0½
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 1 0

Cottonseed meal, per 100 lbs.	0 1 8
Oleomargarine and similar compounds, per lb.	0 0 1½
Pork, in pickle or salt, per lb.	0 0 0½
Sausages and tongues, not in tins, per lb.	0 0 1½
Tallow and grease, 15 per cent ad val.	
All goods not specified and not exempted or in free list, 15 per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs, fertilizers and manures, fish.	

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS.

	Rate of duty.
Beef, salted or in pickle, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Butter, per 100 lbs.	0 10 0
Hams and bacon, per lb.	0 0 1½
Lard and its compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 1 0
Cottonseed meal, per 100 lbs.	0 1 2
Oleomargarine and similar compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 5 6
Pork, in pickle or salt, per 100 lbs.	0 4 8
Sausages and tongues, not in tins, per lb.	0 0 1½
Tallow and grease, 11 per cent ad val.	
All goods not specified and not exempted or in free list, 11 per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs, fertilizers and manures of all kinds, fish.	

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

	Rate of duty.
Oil meal, per 100 lbs.	0 1 6
Beef, in pickle or salt, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Butter, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
Hams and bacon, per 100 lbs.	0 8 4
Lard and its compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Oleomargarine, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
Pork, in pickle or salt, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Sausages and tongues, per 100 lbs.	0 8 4
Beef and pork, preserved in cans, 10 p. c. ad val.	
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 0 9
Tallow or grease, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
All articles not specified and not exempted, 10 per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs; fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial; fish.	

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

	Rate of duty.
Butter or any edible preparation of fat other than lard or oleomargarine, per lb.	0 0 1
Lard and its compounds, per 100 lbs.	0 4 2
Lard oil, per gal.	0 1 3
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 1 3
Oleomargarine, per lb.	0 0 0½
All other goods not previously enumerated and not exempted, 5 per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Eggs, fish glue, fish of all kinds, meats of all kinds, oil meal.	

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

	Rate of duty.
Butter and butter substitutes, per lb.	0 0 1
Lard and lard substitutes, per lb.	0 0 0½
Meats, wet, dried, salted, smoked, or cured (including hams and bacon), per lb.	0 0 0½
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 0 6
All other articles not enumerated, 10 per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: Meal; fertilizers of all kinds; fish, fresh, dried, smoked, pickled or salted (other than preserved in tin or glass); meat, fresh, of all kinds.	

GRENADA.

	Rate of duty.
Butter, per lb.	0 0 1
Butterine, oleomargarine and similar compounds, per lb.	0 0 0½
Lard, per pound.	0 0 1
Meat:	
Dried or preserved, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
Bacon and hams, per pound.	0 0 1
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 1 0
Tallow and machine grease, per gal.	0 4 2
All other articles not mentioned, 7½ per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free of duty: fresh fish, poultry and eggs.	

ST. LUCIA.

	Rate of duty.
Bacon and bacon hams, per lb.	0 2
Beef, salted or pickled, per lb.	0 1
Butter and oleomargarine, per lb.	0 2
Glue, per lb.	0 1
Lard and its compounds, per lb.	0 1½
Oil, lard, cottonseed, per gal.	0 9
Oil cake and oil meal, per 100 lbs.	0 1
Pork, salted or pickled, per lb.	0 2
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0 2
Tongues, salted and cured, per lb.	0 2
All other articles not enumerated, 15 per cent ad val.	
NOTE.—The following are admitted free: Eggs; fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial; fish.	

ST. VINCENT.

	Rate of duty.
Butter, per lb.	0 0 1
Hams and bacon hams, per lb.	0 0 1
Lard, per lb.	0 0 0½
Meat, beef, pork, tongue, salted or cured, per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 10 0
Cottonseed oil, per gal.	0 0 6
Oil meal or oil cake, per 100 lbs.	0 0 5
Oleomargarine, per lb.	0 0 0½
All articles not above enumerated and not exempted, 10 per cent ad val.	

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 25.....	27,646	717	48,083	25,384
Tuesday, Feb. 26.....	2,945	2,294	28,108	5,246
Wednesday, Feb. 27.....	19,103	1,010	31,598	16,261
Thursday, Feb. 28.....	6,259	1,297	28,045	13,654
Friday, March 1.....	1,528	268	28,671	5,035
Saturday, March 2.....	47	60	11,062	1,104
Total last week.....	57,528	6,561	108,704	60,641
Previous week.....	61,826	5,632	161,169	82,518
Cor. week 1906.....	61,519	5,061	164,628	92,933

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 25.....	7,939	...	15,855	3,999
Tuesday, Feb. 26.....	3,930	111	9,567	1,412
Wednesday, Feb. 27.....	8,100	92	7,790	3,085
Thursday, Feb. 28.....	5,875	13	6,288	5,457
Friday, March 1.....	3,852	101	6,534	3,702
Saturday, March 2.....	290	...	3,968	...
Total last week.....	27,495	317	49,702	17,655
Previous week.....	29,118	292	34,048	17,298
Cor. week 1906.....	28,785	154	51,461	29,190

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	568,656	55,246	1,528,002	728,480
Year ago.....	558,731	39,464	1,659,145	727,453
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending March 2, 1907.....			477,000	
Week previous.....			517,000	
Year ago.....			466,000	
Two years ago.....			457,000	
Year to March 2, 1907.....			4,716,000	
Same period 1906.....			4,744,000	
Same period 1905.....			5,008,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week March 2, 1907.....	151,200	376,100	200,000	
Week ago.....	160,100	411,700	206,000	
Year ago.....	160,700	371,700	191,300	
Two years ago.....	141,300	381,400	184,900	
Year to March 2, 1907.....	1,503,000	3,564,000	1,627,000	
Same period 1906.....	1,542,000	3,748,000	1,698,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending March 2, 1907:				
Armour & Co.....			22,300	
Swift & Co.....			22,900	
Anglo-American.....			9,200	
Boyd-Lunham.....			4,900	
H. Moore & Co.....			2,500	
Continental P. G.....			3,800	
Hammond & Co.....			5,800	
Morris & Co.....			11,500	
Roberts & Oakie.....			3,400	
S. & S.....			13,000	
Western Packing Co.....			4,000	
Omaha Packing Co.....			8,600	
Other packers.....			12,000	
Total.....			133,900	
Week ago.....			136,900	
Year ago.....			127,800	
Two years ago.....			132,300	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week March 2, 1907.....	\$5.50	\$6.98	\$5.20	\$7.25
Previous week.....	5.45	7.02	5.15	7.20
Year ago.....	5.15	6.22	5.30	6.60
Two years ago.....	4.85	4.95	5.55	7.20
Three years ago.....	4.70	5.28	4.10	5.45

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.00@7.00
Common to good steers.....	4.75@6.00
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.25@5.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45@3.00
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.75@5.00
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75@4.25
Common to good canning cows.....	1.15@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	3.85@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.25
Calves, good to choice.....	6.75@7.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$6.85 @6.92 1/2
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows 6.95 @7.00	
Mixed packers with barrow tops, 250 lbs. and up.....	6.95 @7.00
Light barrow butchers, 250 lbs. and up.....	6.92 1/2 @6.97 1/2
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.87 1/2 @6.92 1/2
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 160 to 180 lbs.....	6.87 1/2 @6.92 1/2
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.50 @6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75 @5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.75 @6.15
Pigs, 110 to 125 lbs.....	6.25 @6.60

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$4.75@6.00
Native wethers.....	5.25@6.25
Fed western wethers.....	5.25@5.75
Common to fair ewes.....	4.00@4.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25@7.50
Common to fair native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Fed western lambs.....	6.85@7.50
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.50@6.75
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	6.25@7.25
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25@6.00
Feeding wethers.....	4.25@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@4.30
Cull sheep.....	2.25@4.50
Cull lambs.....	5.00@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

Lard (per 100 lbs.):				
May.....	9.62	9.62	9.55	9.57
July.....	9.62	9.65	9.60	9.62
Ribs (boxed, 25c. more than loose):				
May.....	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.92
July.....	9.00	9.07	9.00	9.05
Pork (per bbl.):				
May.....	16.30	16.37	16.25	16.32
July.....	16.45	16.52	16.40	16.47

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1907.

Lard (per 100 lbs.):				
May.....	9.52	9.57	9.45	9.45
July.....	9.55	9.60	9.47	9.47
Ribs (boxed, 25c. more than loose):				
May.....	8.85	8.92	8.85	8.85
July.....	8.95	9.02	8.95	8.95
Pork (per bbl.):				
May.....	16.25	16.30	16.07	16.12
July.....	16.35	16.47	16.22	16.32

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907.

Lard (per 100 lbs.):				
May.....	9.45	9.62	9.45	9.60
July.....	9.50	9.60	9.50	9.60
Ribs (boxed, 25c. more than loose):				
May.....	8.92	9.00	8.90	9.00
July.....	9.05	9.12	9.00	9.12
Pork (per bbl.):				
May.....	16.20	16.32	16.12	16.32
July.....	16.37	16.55	16.30	16.55

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907.

Lard (per 100 lbs.):				
May.....	9.62	9.62	9.57	9.60
July.....	9.62	9.65	9.60	9.65
Ribs (boxed, 25c. more than loose):				
May.....	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.05
July.....	9.17	9.17	9.12	9.15
Pork (per bbl.):				
May.....	16.25	16.32	16.22	16.30
July.....	16.50	16.50	16.40	16.50

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

Lard (per 100 lbs.):				
May.....	9.62	9.67	9.60	9.60
July.....	9.65	9.72	9.65	9.62
Ribs (boxed, 25c. more than loose):				
May.....	9.10	9.22	9.10	9.12
July.....	9.17	9.32	9.17	9.25
Pork (per bbl.):				
May.....	16.40	16.50	16.40	16.40
July.....	16.50	16.70	16.50	16.57

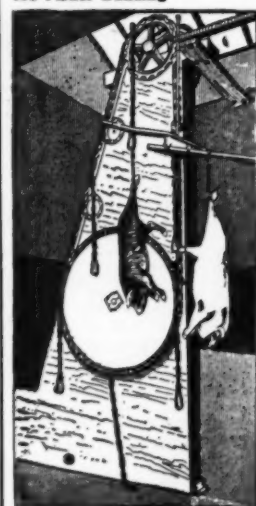
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.):				
May.....	9.60	9.60	9.52	9.60
July.....	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.15	9.22	9.07	9.22
July.....	9.27	9.30	9.17	9.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.47	16.50	16.25	16.50
July.....	16.60	16.65	16.42	16.65

SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINSO. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST
FOR SMALL PACKERS

403 Fisher Building

CHICAGO, ILL.



This cut does not show arrangement of sticking rail as now built. Rail is now arranged to run at right angles with face of machine. This eliminates all danger of a hog falling on the shackle. New illustration will appear soon. Write for prices.

FOR SALE BY
ALL LEADING SUPPLY HOUSES

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@6
Corned Flanks.....	10	@5
Round Steaks.....	10	@12 1/2
Round Roasts.....	10	@12 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@7
Rollad Roast.....	10	@12 1/2

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.75
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12 1/2
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	22
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22
Chops, Frenched.....	10 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	12 1/2
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12 1/2
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	11 @
Pork Chops.....	12 1/2 @
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	11 @
Spare Ribs.....	18
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	6
Leaf Lard.....	12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	6
Tallow.....	4 1/2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80 @85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	@11
Turkeys.....	@10
Fowls.....	@11
Roosters.....	@ 6 1/2
Ducks.....	@12 1/2
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00@7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14
Chickens.....	9 @11 1/2
Ducks.....	10 @12
Geese.....	5 @9

Veal.

Choice.....	8 @10
Good.....	8 @9
Medium.....	6 @8
Coarse, heavy.....	5 @6
Coarse, small.....	4 @5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@15
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@7
Loin, No. 1.....	@17 1/2
Loin, No. 2.....	@13 1/2
Loin, No. 3.....	@8 1/2
Rounds, No. 1.....	@7 1/2
Rounds, No. 2.....	@6 1/2
Rounds, No. 3.....	@6
Chucks, No. 1.....	@6 1/2
Chucks, No. 2.....	@5 1/2
Chucks, No. 3.....	@4 1/2
Plates, No. 1.....	@5
Plates, No. 2.....	@4 1/2
Plates, No. 3.....	@3 1/2

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@34
Creamery Extracts.....	@33
Creamery Firsts.....	@30
Creamery Seconds.....	@25
Dairies, Choice.....	29
Dairies, Firsts.....	25
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	20
Renovated.....	24

Eggs.

Extras.....	@22
Prime Firsts.....	@21
Firsts.....	@20
Fresh at market cases, Inc.....	@19

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Head Quarters	1.25 over Straight Beef
Face Quarters	1.00 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steers Chucks	6 @ 6 1/4
Cow Chucks	4 1/4 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/4 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/4 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/4 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/4 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	16 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	23 @ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 20
Strip Loin	9 @ 9
Shin Butts	12 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8
Rolls	12 @ 12
Rump Butts	8 @ 8
Trimnings	4 @ 4 1/4
Shank	2 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/4 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Hearts	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Brains	5 @ 5
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	10 @ 10
Good Carcass	11 1/2 @ 12
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	14 @ 14
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	10 @ 10

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10
Plucks	35 @ 35
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	8 @ 9
Good Caul	10 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	12 @ 13
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Racks	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Pork Loins	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	9 @ 9 1/2
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts	9 @ 9 1/2
Hocks	6 @ 6 1/2
Trimnings	7 @ 7 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4 1/4
Blade Bones	4 @ 4 1/4
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4 1/4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	9 @ 9
Pork Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slop Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	9 @ 9
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 9
Hams	12 @ 12
Casas	8 @ 8 1/4
Bellets	12 @ 12
Shoulders	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbian Cloth Bologna	6 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 @ 6
Choice Bologna	7 @ 7
Viennas	8 @ 8
Frankfurters	8 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Sausage	9 @ 9
Prepared Sausage	11 @ 11
New England Sausage	12 @ 12
Berliner Sausage	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Boneless Sausage	15 @ 15
Oxford Sausage	15 @ 15
Polish Sausage	8 @ 8
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	8 @ 8
Smoked Pork	8 @ 8
Veal Sausage	— @ —
Farm Sausage	14 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	9 @ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Ham Bologna	5 @ 5
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	19 @ 19
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer, New	13 @ 13
Darling, H. C., New	20 @ 20
Italian Salami, New	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat	16 @ 16
Capsicola	18 @ 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	5.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	5.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.50
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.50 @ 10.50
Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	10.50 @ 10.50
Mess Pork	17.00 @ 17.00
Clear Fat Backs	18.00 @ 18.00
Family Back Pork	19.00 @ 19.00
Bean Pork	15.25 @ 15.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 9
Lard compounds	@ 8
Barrels	14c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/2 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 50 lbs.	1/4 c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 55c.

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Regular Plates	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Short Cuts	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Bacon meats, 10 1/4c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 15
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 15
Skinned Hams	@ 15 1/4
Casas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 10 1/4
Casas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 10 1/4
Breakfast bacon, fancy	@ 20
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 ave., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 ave.	@ 14 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 14 1/4
Dried Beef Seta	@ 14
Dried Beef Insides	@ 14
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 12 1/4
Regular Balled Hams	@ 21
Smoked Hams	@ 22
Balled Picnic Hams	@ 15 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 13

Middles, per set	@ 35
Beef hungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, per set	@ 80
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@ 8 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 5
Beef weasands	@ 25 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 25
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 15
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.87 1/2 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.00
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 30%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.50
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.00
Neutral	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Leaf	@ 8.87

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 10 1/4
Oleo No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Mutton	@ 10 1/4
Tallow	@ 8
Grease	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	.77 @ .79
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.59 @ .61
No. 1 lard oil	.53 @ .55
No. 2 lard oil	.50 @ .52
Oleo oil, extra	.10 1/4 @ .10 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	.9 1/4 @ .9 1/4
Oleo stock	.9 1/4 @ .9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	.68 @ .75
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	.58 @ .60
Corn oil	4.70

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/4
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	5 @ 5 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.48 @ .49
P. S. Y., soap grade	.41 @ .43
Soap, bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.62 1/4 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash	1.12 1/4 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak	1.25 @ 1.27 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltwater	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.90
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Wholesale, Union Stock Yards
Chicago

TALLOW	GREASE	STEARINES
LARD OIL	NEATSFOOT OIL	TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS	BONES	BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK	FERTILIZERS	HOOFS AND HORNS

IF YOU WINK TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.60@ 5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 4.80
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@ 4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.20@ 5.90

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@ 9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@ 9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 7.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.75
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@ 8.12
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.40
Hogs, medium.....	7.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.70
Pigs.....	7.75
Rough.....	6.40@ 6.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8½@ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7½@ 8½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 9
Choice native, light.....	8½@ 8½
Native, common to fair.....	7½@ 8½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	7½@ 7½
Common to fair Texas.....	7@ 7½
Good to choice heifers.....	7@ 7½
Common to fair heifers.....	6½@ 7
Choice cows.....	7@ 7½
Common to fair cows.....	6@ 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6½@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6@ 6½
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	6@ 6½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10½@ 11½

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 6½c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 5c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 4½c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6½c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11½@13
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	8½@ 9½
Western calves, fair to good.....	7½@ 8½
Western calves, common.....	6½@ 7½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10½@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	9½@ 9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9½@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9½@ 9½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@12
Yearling lambs, good.....	11@11½
Yearling lambs.....	@11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8@ 8½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14½@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14½@14½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	10½@11
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	10½@10½
Smoked shoulders.....	10½@11

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15@15½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14½@15
Dried beef sets.....	15½@15½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15@16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11½@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 80@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @80c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbread, beef.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbread, beef.....	18 @25c. a piece
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Holls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12½
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tiers or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, wessands, per 1,000, No. 1.....	5½
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	13	10½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14½	10
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	18	21
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 5
Crystals.....	5@ 5½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 20
No. 2 skins.....	@ 18
No. 3 or branded.....	@ 11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18@ 19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16@ 17
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.05
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.75@1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70@1.80
No. 2, B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50@1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15@2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00@2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90@2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80@1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70@2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40@2.50
Branded skins.....	1.11@ 1.13
Branded kips.....	1.40@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65@1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.30@ 1.6
Ticky kips.....	1.75@1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00@2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@ 12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@16
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@14
Western, young toms (ave. best).....	@14
Western, fair to good.....	@13
Southwestern, average best.....	@15
Southwestern, fair to good.....	@13
Inferior.....	@10
Western, old, choice.....	@14

Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@18
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@18
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@13
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@13½

Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—Western, average.....	@10 @11
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Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@13½
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	@13
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	@13
Western, dry-picked, best average run.....	@12
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12½@13
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@13
Western, scalded, best average run.....	12½@13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	8 @11

Capons—Phila., fancy, 8 & 9 lbs. each.....	22 @24
Phila., medium weights.....	19 @20
Ohio fancy, 8 lbs. and over each.....	17 @18
Ohio & Ind., average.....	15 @15½
Other Western, average.....	14½@15
Western, small and slips.....	12½@14

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	9½@10
Geese, spring Western, fancy.....	12 @13
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich., choice.....	14 @15
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	12½@13½
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	3.50@3.75
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to dozen.....	@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@2.00

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@18
Toms, No. 1.....	@18
No. 2.....	13 @14
Old toms, No. 1.....	@10
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23 @25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20 @23
Scalded, No. 1.....	18 @20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@18
Soft-meat, fancy.....	16 @17
Average, No. 1.....	14 @15
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @12
Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@13
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	11 @12
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @15
No. 2.....	11 @12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@13
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	@12
Ducks, per lb.....	@16
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@13
Geese, Western, ordinary.....	@12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@10
Gulinea fowl, per pair.....	@55
Pigeons, per pair.....	@25

GAME.

Rabbits—Cotton tail, choice, pair.....	@ 20
Jacks, per pair.....	30@ 50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 3.10
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 25 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.05 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.25
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 60 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.20½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15½ @ 2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.F.P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEW

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 6.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle the first three days this week was 47,267, being about 2,500 less than same period last week, and about 6,000 more than the corresponding time a year ago. The moderate Monday run was yarded in good season and both buyers and sellers were ready to do business at the opening hour. The result was an active market, with prices strong to 10c. higher on the big bulk of the offerings. The medium grades of steers sold unevenly and salesmen who had cattle on the late market called the trade weak. Tops reached \$6.85 for 18 head of Kansas steers, averaging 1,640 lbs. Two loads of choice 1,470-lb. steers sold at \$6.60, but sales above \$6.15 were comparatively few. There was not enough really choice cattle here to cut much figure in the market. Exporters bought a class of cattle at \$5.15@5.50, and shippers' purchases were mostly at \$5.25@5.75. Most of the medium killing steers, \$4.90@5.40. Plain quality, half-fat light and medium weight killers, \$4.60@4.85. Steers under \$4.50 met with good competition from feeder buyers. The quality of Tuesday's supply was common as usual, and consisted largely of native butcher stock. The market was slow but steady. Wednesday's run was larger than expected. The steer trade was uneven, but sales were made largely on a steady basis. The export and Eastern orders were a big factor in the trade. Tops, \$6.80 for two loads of Kansas cattle, averaging 1,637 lbs. Several sales were reported at \$6.35@6.75, but the proportion upwards of \$6 was again small, due to a scarcity of the choice grades.

The run of butcher stock this week has been moderate and prices advanced 10c. on Monday on all grades of cow stuff. Bulls ruled strong and there was better inquiry for calves at a shade stronger prices. The top was \$7.50 for choice veals and quite a sprinkling brought this figure. The big bulk of the medium killing cows are selling from \$3.50@3.80, some fancy corn-fed cows up to 5c. and low-grade stuff more active at prices shown below. We sold one fancy bull to-day at \$4.70; next highest sale quoted to-day was \$4.50. The big bulk of the fat bulls are going at \$4.10@4.40. We look for a satisfactory range of prices for butcher stock during the spring months.

HOGS.—In spite of the fact that the receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week show a shortage of fully 25,000, as compared with the same period last week, the market has remained practically steady. There has been but one sale above 7c., that being made on Monday for fancy heavy shippers averaging 338 lbs., selling at \$7.05. Monday's receipts, 36,689. Market opened speculatively stronger, but soon weakened and closed dull with fair to good grades selling from \$6.87½@6.92½. Tuesday's light run of 12,186, being a surprise to the trade, set the speculators and shippers going again, and the early market ruled 2½ to 5c. higher than Monday's closing. Good to choice grades went early from \$6.95@7, but all strength soon disappeared for the big packers were not disposed to follow any improvement and made but few purchases. Wednesday's receipts estimated at 26,000. Market opened strong to a shade higher, but all advance was soon lost. Quality excellent. Liberal supply of choice mediums and heavy suitable for the Eastern trade but a marked scarcity of choice light, 160@200 lbs. Packers decidedly bearish and at the closing of the market to-day were getting choice grades around \$6.90. Hogs ready for market should be sent forward without delay. Prospects favor lower range of prices for the near future. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250 @330 lbs., \$6.95@7; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.90@6.95; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.87½@6.92½; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.92½@6.97½; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.87½@6.92½; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs.,

\$6.85@6.92½; rough packers in small lots, \$6.50@6.75; stags, \$6@6.40; boars, \$2.50@3.50; choice pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.75@6.20; choice pigs, 110@140 lbs., \$6.50@6.80; common and undesirable lots, \$4.50@5.50.

SHEEP.—A feature of this week in the sheep and lamb department has been improvement in quality of the offerings and increase in weight of offerings, showing the inclination of feeders to hold back all suitable shearing grades for shearing purposes, and it now seems plausible that higher prices must prevail balance of the season on wethers, yearlings and lambs as well as best ewes. Shearing stock of all kinds are unusually scarce, and demands cannot possibly be supplied for want of stock, likewise suitable grades of bred ewes. Exporters paid 6c. Monday for choice heavy Western wethers, but were not in market to-day for anything. Packers, however, showed more action and took the good to best on sale from \$5.75@5.90. Ewes, however, showed no particular strength excepting on best grades. Lambs moved over the scales freely to-day at prices 25c. higher than close of last week, with best grades landing at \$7.75 and lamb weight yearlings reached \$6.75 and a choice class of young lamby ewes would bring 6c. Sales to-day show good to best wethers at \$5.75@6; mediums, \$5.50@5.75; feeders, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice native mutton ewes, \$5.40@5.85; good to best Western ewes, \$5.10@5.40; mediums, \$4.75@5.10; common to fair, \$4@4.90; culls, \$3.50@4; fair to good mouthed bred ewes, \$5@5.75; good to best fat lambs, \$7.50@7.75; fair to medium, \$7.25@7.50; feeders, \$7@7.30.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 8.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 41,700; last week, 38,500; same week last year, 32,600. Bulk of the supply of native cattle this week are medium to light weight beef steers, which sold 10@20c. higher; bulk of sales, \$5@5.65. Good heavy steers scarce; top, \$6.10; nothing prime received quotable up to \$6.50. Cows and heifers, 15@25c. higher, but closing a shade lower than best time. Cows, \$3.25@4.55. Heifers, \$3.75@5.25. Bulls, \$3.40@4.25. Calves, \$3.50@7.50. Quarantine supply liberal, 10@15c. higher; top, \$5.25; bulk, \$4.25@4.75. Stockers, 10@15c. lower; feeders firm. Attempts to force declines on feeders find packers ready to take them.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 46,100; last week, 54,000; same week last year, 42,600. Hog markets have been weak and lower each day till to-day, when there is a slight recovery. In spite of the small receipts packers have forced a decline of 15c. since a week ago, the loss affecting heavy and packing grades most. Packers claim that the market is out of line with provisions, and too high, anyway. Top to-day, \$6.90; bulk, \$6.75@6.85; light hogs, \$6.70@6.80.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 37,400; last week, 46,100; same week last year, 42,500. Reduced supply met strong demand and prices are 10@20c. higher on both sheep and lambs. Bulk of supply runs to lambs of pretty good quality; fair supply of ewes, but yearlings and wethers are scarce. Lambs, \$7.15@7.50; yearlings, \$6@6.65; wethers, \$5.40@5.70; ewes, \$5.10@5.50.

HIDES are lower; receipts moderate; green salted, 9¼@11¼c.; bulls and stags, 8½@9c.; glue, 7c.; dry flint butcher, 21@22c.; sheep pelts, dry, 13@15½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	338		
Armour	4,910	12,618	8,274
Cudahy	3,077	5,785	2,907
Fowler	1,368		3,487
Morris	3,068	7,838	4,144
Ruddy	767		
Schwarzschild	4,758	9,312	3,834
Swift	4,856	8,141	7,210

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, March 5.

On account of the decrease in receipts of cattle last week, there was a 10@15c. advance in prices of both beef steers and cow stuff. The advance was very gradual, however, and due rather to the small supplies than to any improvement in the demand as soft weather and the usual slack inquiry for beef during the Lenten period have made dressed beef men indifferent buyers of all but the best grades. So far this week there has been little change in the market although the trend of values is still upward. Some choice 1,428-pound beefs sold up to \$5.80 to-day, but few choice beefs are coming. Fair to good 1,000 to 1,350-pound beefs are selling largely at \$4.75@5.25 and the poor to fair grades around \$4.00@4.65. Cows are selling at a range of \$2.00@4.50 with the bulk of the desirable stuff around \$3.25@3.85. Business in stockers and feeders continues quiet although prices are strong, ranging from \$3 to \$5 for poor to choice grades. Trading is mostly around \$3.75@4.50.

Hogs sold off about a shilling last week and it looks as if prices would work still lower. All classes of buyers are decidedly bearish and with a weak provision market and a decreased demand for fresh meat the bears have been having things pretty much their own way for some time. That the demand is still good, however, is evident from the ease with which the liberal supplies are cleaned up every day. The range of prices continues narrow with the good heavy and butcher grades commanding the top figures. There were about 8,500 hogs here to-day and the market was steady to easier. Tops brought \$6.80 as against \$6.90 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.70@6.75 as against \$6.77@6.82 a week ago.

Mutton sheep have been in active demand and strong for several days, but the lamb market has been oversupplied and prices have shaded off in sympathy with the lower markets east. Feeder buyers are buying a good many half fat lambs at better prices than the killers will pay and taking them home to be fed out and sheared. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.40; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.00@6.45; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$5.75@6.00; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.75@6.00; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice old wethers, \$5.40@5.65; fair to good old wethers, \$5.25@5.40; good to choice ewes, \$5.00@5.40; fair to good ewes, \$4.50@5.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 5.

Muddy feed lots and bad country roads have had the effect of reducing the supply of killing cattle below the imperative needs of packers at this point, and this has resulted in a very substantial gain in values over the close of last week. The bulk of the offerings selling to-day at \$5.00@5.40 are 20@25c. higher than on last Thursday, while the better styles weighing around 1,200@1,350 and selling at \$5.50@5.70, are 10@15c. higher. Prime heavy steers are quotable at \$5.80@6.10, but very few of this class are putting in an appearance. The demand for cows and heifers has also far exceeded the supply, and prices are generally 20@30c. higher than at the close of last week, but bulls and stags show no particular change. Veals are still selling around \$3@7 for common to choice. The trade in stock and feeding cattle has been

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN
57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packhouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

stimulated by the advance in killing stock and the movement toward the country has been active at prices strong to 10c. higher than the close of last week. Feeders are quoted at \$3.75@4.90 and yearlings and calves at \$3.25@4.25.

The trade in hogs has been toward a lower level this week regardless of the great reduction in general marketing, the five points showing a decrease of 49,000 for the first two days of the week, as compared with same period last week. The trade-to-day opened steady, but closed weak to 5c. lower. Prices ranged from \$6.80@6.95, with the bulk selling at \$6.82½@6.90. Pigs are quotable at \$5.00@5.50 for good to choice.

The supply of sheep and lambs this week has been quite large and lambs show a 5@10c. advance, but sheep are generally steady, with values indicating a little weakness to-day. Lambs are quotable at \$7.10@7.45; yearlings at \$5.75@6.25; wethers, \$5.25@5.60, and ewes at \$4.80@5.25.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 4, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,227	..	958	5,841	14,130
Sixtieth street.....	920	45	2,505	6,122	..
Fortieth street.....	..	..	..	..	13,610
Lehigh Valley.....	5,310	..	..	..	..
Weehawken.....	898	..	..	1,235	..
Scattering.....	..	61	72	29	3,700
Totals.....	10,355	106	3,625	13,227	31,440
Totals last week.....	9,300	108	3,150	14,717	33,083

WEEKLY REPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Georgie.....	450	..	..
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Phila- delphia.....	..	..	1,500
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgie.....	460	1,235	..
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto.....	100	..	..
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgie.....	..	..	3,850
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	..	..	2,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	..	..	2,100
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia.....	..	..	2,800
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Etruria.....	..	..	1,500
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian.....	6	20	..
Total exports.....	1,016	1,235	13,850
Total exports last week.....	1,174	70	10,300

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 4, 1907.

Exports from—	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York.....	1,016	1,235	13,850
Boston.....	2,673	1,035	..
Baltimore.....	889	800	..
Philadelphia.....	406	..	..
Portland.....	2,292	401	..
Newport News.....	977	..	..
St. John.....	1,048	..	..
Exports to:			
London.....	3,008	..	5,300
Liverpool.....	5,221	3,471	17,050
Glasgow.....	453	..	..
Bristol.....	173	..	..
Manchester.....	340	..	..
Hull.....	100	..	..
Bermuda and West Indies.....	6	20	..
Totals to all ports.....	9,301	3,401	25,350
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,128	1,070	18,550

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	209	12,600	1,500
Kansas City.....	500	4,000	2,000
South Omaha.....	1,200	7,000	1,000

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	25,000	35,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	6,000	7,000
South Omaha.....	8,500	5,000	9,500

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	3,000	12,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	11,000	13,000	10,000
South Omaha.....	6,000	8,500	13,000

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	20,000	25,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	10,000	8,000
South Omaha.....	8,500	8,500	6,000

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	5,000	22,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	10,000	6,000
South Omaha.....	7,000	8,000	12,000

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	1,000	18,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	6,000	4,000
Omaha.....	2,000	5,000	3,000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 2:

CATTLE.

Chicago.....	30,033
Omaha.....	14,700
Kansas City.....	21,520
St. Joseph.....	12,212
Cudahy.....	408
Sioux City.....	3,511
Wichita.....	278
South St. Paul.....	4,590
New York and Jersey City.....	9,445
Fort Worth.....	8,445
Detroit.....	850

HOGS.

Chicago.....	110,002
Omaha.....	51,953
Kansas City.....	64,847
St. Joseph.....	40,710
Cudahy.....	8,172
Sioux City.....	22,294
Ottumwa.....	16,000
Cedar Rapids.....	13,893
Wichita.....	7,109
South St. Paul.....	16,094
Indianapolis.....	18,795
New York and Jersey City.....	31,440
Fort Worth.....	18,022
Detroit.....	3,588

SHEEP.

Chicago.....	51,986
Omaha.....	23,633
Kansas City.....	34,373
St. Joseph.....	25,964
Cudahy.....	112
Sioux City.....	1,168
South St. Paul.....	3,267
New York and Jersey City.....	11,972
Fort Worth.....	1,687
Detroit.....	2,664

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.70; city steam, \$9.37½@ \$9.50; refined Continent, tcs., \$10.10; do., South America, tcs., \$11; kegs, \$12. Compound, \$8.62½.

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 8.

CHICAGO.—Receipts 19,000; strong to shade higher; slow; \$6.70@7.02½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts 6,000; strong; \$6.72@6.87½.

OMAHA.—Receipts 6,000; strong; \$6.70@ \$6.85.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts 5,000; lower; \$6.95@7.12½.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts 1,700; 5c. higher; \$7.40@7.50.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts 15 cars; 5c. higher; all grades \$7.30.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 8.—Beef, extra India mess, 87s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 85s.; shoulders, 42s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 56s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s.; do., short ribs, 53s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s. 6.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s.; do., backs, 50s.; bellies, 53s. Tallow, 35s. Turpentine, 52s. Rosin, common, 10s. 7½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 48s. 3d. American refined, pails, 48s. 9d. Cheese, white, 65s.; do., colored, 67s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 48½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 26s. 6d. Linseed (London), La Plata, March and April at 40s. 6d.; Calcutta, 42s. 3d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 7½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This week has been, same as last week, an extremely quiet week in oleo business with hardly any sales reported either here or abroad. Stocks in Europe a trifle larger than they were, but not heavy, and the outlook for

oleo oil very much dependent on the lard market. We will soon be offering April make oleo, which is considered in Europe the best quality of the entire year, and for that there ought to be a good demand.

The neutral lard market has been quiet this week on account of the decline in the Chicago lard market, but the production of neutral lard is less than it used to be and it is likely that in a little while from now neutral lard will be scarce and that prices will then be far above those of oleo.

We continue to have the same unsatisfactory situation in cotton oil—high prices and scarcity of choice qualities.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog markets were strong, and, in part, 5c. higher. The trading in the products was at well sustained prices.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opens slack and again easy. The early "call" prices were: Prime yellow March at 48@49c.; April at 47@47½c.; (sale of 100 bbls. at 47c.); May at 46@46½c.; July at 46@46½c.; September at 44½@45½c.; October at 39½@40½c. Immediately after the "call" some weakness and easier prices, with marked dullness. Sales 100 bbls. March at 48c.; May and July both offered at 46½c., with a further tendency to slight weakness.

Tallow.

Market has not varied from the basis of 6½c. for city hhds., but is firm.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 10c. bid, and 10½c. asked in New York.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships at \$500 and \$550.

Visitors: R. C. Rathbone, Walter Marshall, Liverpool; Charles E. Banter, Paris; Conrad Boe, Christiania, Norway; M. F. Barclay, London; P. E. Dixon, London; H. S. Kennedy, Chicago; W. N. Coe, M. L. Buckner, Dallas, Tex.; H. A. Porter, St. Louis.

Alfred C. Mellor (stocks) was proposed for membership.

ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT PACKERS.

The Independent Packing Co., of St. Louis, Mo., recently celebrated the first anniversary of the opening of its new plant, and at the annual meeting a report of the operations of the year, ending February 2, quoted among other statistics of the business the following: "We have purchased and slaughtered at our plant the following livestock during the past year: 36,568 cattle, weighing 32,897,710 lbs., costing \$1,262,290.95; 125,871 hogs, weighing 26,510,970 lbs., costing \$1,702,878.42; 4,462 calves, weighing 710,555 lbs., costing \$38,486.94; 7,395 sheep, weighing 567,300 lbs., costing \$35,175.41.

"Our total sales for the past year were as follows: Beef, 14,094,585 lbs., \$831,923.29; provisions, 18,454,994 lbs., \$1,775,611.11; sausage, 1,844,227 lbs., \$139,341.92; mutton, 297,859 lbs., \$29,687.73; veal, 409,548 lbs., \$38,560.23; offal, 3,623,386 lbs., \$138,189.30; hides, 1,880,289 lbs., \$254,865.15; ice, 24,007,900 lbs., \$32,829.30. Total 64,612,788 lbs., \$3,241,008.12. Average sales per month, including ice, \$5,384,399 lbs., \$270,084.01."

Retail Section

LICENSE FOR WISCONSIN BUTCHERS.

Wisconsin butchers may have to secure a license to do business in the future, this being the proposition which Milwaukee butchers have submitted to the state legislature in the form of a bill. It is said the bill, which has been referred to previously in these columns, stands a good chance of passage, owing to the influence of the organized butchers of the state. The measure will provide for a board of control to be named by the city council, having authority to issue the license, which may be revoked by this board for violation of sanitary or other law. An examination may be required also, the idea being to prohibit persons who know nothing of the business from engaging in it.

ENGLISH MUTTON CHOP IN FAVOR.

"The only way to account for the recent prosperous condition of the market for heavy sheep is by the argument that the demand for 'English mutton chops' in America is increasing considerably to make up for a good portion of the shrinkage in demand on export account," says the Chicago Drovers' Journal.

"This most delicious class of meat when well prepared is unquestionably gaining popularity with American consumers who like good things to eat. The only reason that there is not a much more urgent call for the big-weight cuts of mutton is that so few families know how to prepare big mutton chops for the home dinner.

"Some of the leading hotels and restaurants of Chicago which cater to that portion of Chicago's populace and the traveling public with genuine epicurean taste regarding what they have for food, find it necessary to constantly keep their coolers supplied with high-class big mutton chops. There is every reason to believe that this demand will increase rather than diminish as the wealth of the country increases and the luxuries year after year come within the reach of greater numbers of our people.

"Big prime mutton chops of the 'English sort,' with nice baked potatoes and the things that go best with them, are really a dish for a king."

HORSE MEAT AN ACCEPTED DIET.

Horse meat has been permitted to be sold in certain European countries for so long that it has come to be an accepted article of diet, particularly in those countries like Germany, where meat is so scarce and high that horseflesh is gladly accepted as a substitute by the poorer classes. It is typical of the eccentric French taste in things eatable that horseflesh should now have become recognized as not only a necessary but a desirable and even delectable article of food. In Belgium and Germany they have been raising a great scandal over the conversion of ancient and wornout car and bus horses into sausage meat.

In France horse meat is much sought after. French official statistics show that 40,000 horses were eaten in Paris last year. This represents about 24,000,000 pounds of horseflesh, as compared with 1899, when the total was only 10,000,000 pounds. This branch of the butcher business in Paris seems to be growing so rapidly in favor that the horse butcher is assuming a position of respectable competition with the beef butcher. Horse butchers' signs of gilded horses' heads are above numerous doors in certain quarters. Horse butchers are rapidly pre-empting spaces in market halls. This is the case in well-to-do sections as well as the poorer quarters.

A fact that almost prompts the suggestion that doctors are in league with horse butchers is that doctors more and more recommend for certain patients in need of building up shattered systems a diet of horseflesh, and for persons with weakened stomachs, whose constitutions are thoroughly run down, they prescribe juice of horseflesh prepared under certain simple conditions.

At the markets during the early morning hours each day men and women stand in line awaiting their turn to be served by the horse butcher. They call for a nice steak or filet, and, being well versed in the matter of quality, are particular in their selections. Some butchers made a specialty of mule meat, which contains more fatty matter than horse meat.

Need a good man? Try page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. Cobus has opened a new meat market at Wheeling, W. Va.

Croner & Lee have engaged in the meat business, at Crofton, Neb.

Sturek & Korgir have engaged in the meat business at Columbus, Neb.

T. W. Hempstead has opened a new meat market at Port Jervis, N. Y.

A. Keswater has sold his butcher shop, at Elk City, Okla., to Oaks Bros.

Frank Cobb has recently opened a new meat market at Topeka, Kan.

E. Boehm has sold his butcher shop, at Kansas City, Mo., to M. Letzig.

Ryser & Wagner have engaged in the meat business at Garden City, Kan.

R. Flager's meat market at Osabrock, N. D., has suffered a loss by fire.

F. Peters has sold his butcher shop at Moline, Ill., to Peters & Wagner.

Frank B. Faris has sold his meat business, at Geneseo, Kan., to Elsie Roberts.

H. R. Bailey has recently engaged in the meat business, at Tacoma, Wash.

W. C. Simpson has sold his butcher shop, at Holly, Col., to Kock & Weiner.

Otto Hattler has opened the Wehinger meat market, at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Mischler & Dumas have engaged in the meat business at Plattsburg, N. Y.

The meat market of Cameron Bros., at Ault, Col., has been destroyed by fire.

J. F. Hoffine has sold his meat business at Atlanta, Kan., to Kennedy & Peterson.

Veith & Sanders have purchased the meat business of Paul Dibbro, at Lincoln, Neb.

Hackler & Ferasis have sold their meat market, at Adrian, Mo., to J. W. Maxey.

The meat market of Lindstrom & Son, at Corry, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

J. W. Smith has purchased the meat business of J. F. Meiling, at Englewood, Kan.

S. R. Schultz has sold his butcher shop, at Randolph, Kan., to C. A. Schoonhorn.

David Berner has purchased the meat market of W. J. Rumold, at Pomona, Kan.

J. K. Loewen has sold out his meat business at Durham, Kan., to Eugene Belton.

Henry Miller has purchased the meat market of C. W. Richmond, at LeRoy, N. Y.



MR. BUTCHER:

We want to call your attention to the ROYAL ELECTRIC MEAT CHOPPER. The most up-to-date Hamburg steak machine there is on the market. This machine will grind an average of thirty-five pounds of beef, using one cent's worth of power. If you will stop a minute and figure, you will find that this is cheaper than any hand power you can use.

To connect this machine up all you have to do is unscrew your electric light and plug in with the cord attached to the machine. All of our machines are so arranged that you can take off the chopping part at any time, and store it in the ice box in the summer time, if you wish, or for that matter you can set the whole machine right in your ice box and chop your meat right in there.

We make a full line of various styles and sizes of meat choppers, and if you are interested in them at any time it would pay you to drop a line to us, asking for a catalogue giving full information, and describing the various machines. We have the LOWEST PRICED GOOD MACHINE on the market. We sell them on easy monthly payments. Write us, and we will tell you all about it.

Yours truly,

54 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE A. J. DEER CO.

The death is reported of J. P. Klein, a well-known meat dealer of Sherman, Texas.

J. N. Robinson has purchased the meat market of Griffith Davis at Coal Creek, Col.

The meat market of Martin Rusnick, at Wilburton, I. T., has been destroyed by fire.

A. L. Force has purchased the butcher shop of Lang & Alleman, at Neodesha, Kan.

G. F. Howard has sold his butcher shop, at Porum, I. T., to the Porum Trading Co.

Greenberg Bros. have purchased the meat market of J. T. Ronayne, at Kansas City, Mo.

John Fox has sold out his meat business, at Junction City, Kan., to C. P. McCumber.

E. E. Stone has succeeded to the meat business of Stope & Babcock, at Troy, Kan.

Pyeatt & Tucker have succeeded to the meat business of G. F. Tucker at Ardmore, I. T.

M. E. Miller has purchased the meat department of Willis Licklider, at Beaumont, Kan.

C. A. Angel & Co. have sold their meat market, at Shesaw, Wash., to H. G. Aitchison.

J. W. Goss has succeeded to the meat business of Goss & Goss, at Osage City, Kan.

Fire damaged the meat shop of J. Dempster at Port Huron, Mich., to the extent of \$800.

G. H. Benham, a prominent meat man of Philadelphia, Pa., died suddenly last week.

The meat market of E. Meyer at Raymond, Minn., has suffered a loss by fire of \$1,300.

The meat market of Hoaglune Brothers, at Traverse City, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

W. C. Holtz has been succeeded in the meat business, at Worland, Wyo., by Holtz & Scribner.

F. S. Woods has succeeded to the meat business of F. S. Woods & Co., at Garden City, Kan.

Reddish Bros. have sold their meat business, at Pocatello, Idaho, to Pugmire & Ingelstrom.

Petke & Krombein will erect a new building to be used as a meat market, at Winnipeg, Canada.

Smith & Campbell have purchased the meat business of Oscar Ahlfors, at Bellingham, Wash.

George J. Yeager has sold out his meat business, at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., to Bryant Bros.

H. H. Austin has been succeeded in the meat business, at St. Joseph, Mo., by Alloyd & Austin.

The Independent Meat and Grocery Company, of McKeesport, Pa., has been organized by H. Firestone, M. B. Martahuz and L. Judkovitz.

Barrett & Watson have been succeeded in the meat business, at Post Falls, Idaho, by Barrett & Wileman.

The Northwestern Provision Company, Philadelphia, Pa., will make alterations to its store to cost \$2,000.

The meat business of the Richard Chynoweth estate at Rockland, Mich., has been purchased by Kneebone & Stannard.

The provision store of Heidelberger & Sons, at 1085 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire on February 28.

The George Michel Mercantile Company's grocery and meat market at St. Paul, Minn., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500.

Oster Brothers, meat dealers on Varick street, Utica, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued in the same place by Michael Oster.

horses he has on board. As soon as the animals are disembarked evidence has to be produced that they will be taken direct to a public slaughterhouse for immediate killing, or to a private stable where they must be destroyed within a week.

Upon this evidence the horses are duly marked or branded for importation by means of a metal plate attached to their neck. The government veterinary surgeon also hands to the purchaser of the animal a permit which has to be given up to and signed by the mayor of the place where the animal is slaughtered within a week after the arrival. The mayor at once sends the permit to the veterinary surgeon, whose duty it is to inspect the meat and organs of the slaughtered animal. Both the metal plate and the certificate of slaughter have to be sent by the mayor to the veterinary surgeon who granted the original import certificate at the port of entry within ten days of the date stamped on the last named document.

BELGIAN HORSE SAUSAGE SCANDAL.

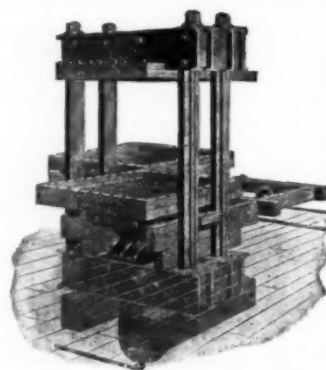
The scandal over the alleged importation of worn-out horses from England into Belgium and their conversion into "best brand" sausage has reached a point where the Belgian government has taken action to put an end to the practice. The chief veterinary inspector of the Belgian government is authority for the statement that in the past a very considerable trade in horses has been done with England. During the nine years from 1896 to 1906 no fewer than 100,000 horses were imported from England into Belgium for the purpose of being sold for human food.

As soon as a boat containing these "butchers' horses" arrives in port the master has to report to the harbor authorities how many

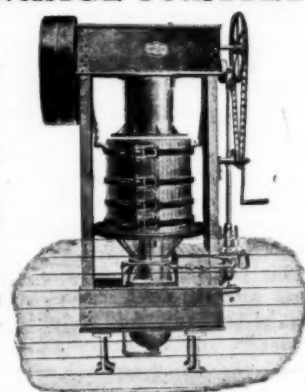
REFRIGERATING PLANT IN HOUSE.

Mr. C. K. G. Billings, a well-known New York millionaire, is equipping his private residence on the West Side with a one and one-half ton refrigerating system. The several refrigerators are insulated with cork lined with opalescent glass and the trimmings as well as shelves are of aluminum. Incandescent lights, concealed in the insulation, light the interior of the refrigerators through the glass linings when the doors are open. The equipment is the complete automatic system supplied by the Automatic Refrigerating Company of Hartford. The installation was made by Westerberg & Williams, consulting and erecting engineers of New York City.

HYDRAULIC SCRAP and TANKAGE PRESSES



From 15 to 500 tons pressure. Hand or Power. Downward or upward pressure. Scrap press fitted with Slat or Boiler Plate Curb, Locking Device and Curb-Lifting Attachment. Tankage Presses with or without Transfer Car System.



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SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO., PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon

BRIGHTWOOD,
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WILLIAM SIMPSON, 13 St. John's Market, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1870. Also The Lads, Birkenhead, London, Manchester and Hamburg.
Cable Address: "Java," Liverpool.

CONTRACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT for all kinds of Beef and Hog Products. Consignments Solicited. Having the largest connection throughout the United Kingdom with the buyers, users and manufacturers of all packinghouse products, I can handle these goods to the fullest advantage and benefit of consignors. Bankers: HILL & SONS, London and Liverpool.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 2 averaged 7.28 cents per pound.

F. A. Fowler, director of the Swift beef and branch house departments, sailed last week for a brief vacation trip abroad.

Branch No. 8 of the Benchmen's Association will hold its annual ball at the Harlem Casino on Wednesday evening, March 20.

D. K. Morrell, Jr., the well-known Jamaica meat and provision man, has returned from a month's vacation at Indian River, Florida.

Edward F. Swift is in the party which is making a tour of the West Indies, Porto Rico and Panama as guests of Charles F. Morse on the steamer Prince Joachim.

The West Side Branch Master Butchers will give one of their famous euchre parties, followed by dancing, at Lyric Hall, No. 725 Sixth avenue, on Wednesday evening, March 27.

The Stewards' Association of New York City held its thirteenth annual ball at Terrace Garden on Monday evening. A great many meat men, wholesale and retail, took in the event, which proved most enjoyable.

Heller, Hirsh & Company, of New York, have filed articles of incorporation, to manufacture and deal in fertilizers, drugs, chemicals, etc.; capital, \$450,000. Incorporators: J. E. Heller, A. Hirsh, S. M. Goldsmith, New York City.

The second annual ball of the employees of Eisler's Packinghouse was given at Harlem Casino on Monday evening. "Tony" Eisler is very popular in the meat trade, and lots of his friends lent the encouragement of their presence to his employees, and incidentally had a fine time. Among those present was Lew Oppenheimer.

The second annual vaudeville entertainment and ball of the Mutual Aid Society of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was given last night at Terrace Garden. The committee of arrangements, Messrs. Serf, J. Mannheimer, Ober and Feichs, had prepared a programme which was one of the best of the season, and which was followed by a night of dancing and fun. Details of the event will be given next week.

Five Harlem butchers were arraigned last week in the Harlem police court charged by the Health Department with using preservatives on the chopped meats they exposed for sale. They were Louis Roppert, of No. 53 East 109th street; Julius Coppersmith, of No. 90 East 110th street; Louis Marko, of No. 1514 Madison avenue; Joseph Solomon, of No. 1624 Madison avenue, and Jacob Heickens, of No. 1559 Madison avenue. They were held in \$100 bail each for trial.

Want a good man for the shop? Try an inch on page 48.

MIDNIGHT MEAT INSPECTION.

The thoroughness of the government meat inspection under the new system had another illustration last week in this city when a party of government inspectors made a sudden midnight descent on East Side abattoirs and meat plants and looked them over thoroughly. These plants are rigidly inspected at all times, and are kept in model order, so that it is hard to find any cause for criticism. But a new lot of subordinate inspectors had been assigned to them in the latest shift, and the new men determined to show that they were members of the Order of Sleepless Vigilants of high standing. They gave the night foremen at the East Side abattoirs palpitation of the heart by their sudden appearance in the middle of the night. For a minute the meat men thought it was a police raid or a call from the "Monk" Eastman gang, until the government inspectors displayed their badges.

The visitors went over everything from cattle pens to hide cellars with fine tooth combs and microscopes. One sleuth discovered a spot of blood on a haslet in one cooler. "Out, damn'd spot!" he thundered (or words to that effect), and half a dozen luggers rushed up with sponges and buckets. Another decided that the hooks in a certain small stock sales-room were not immaculate enough, and there was immediately a great burnishing of steel and scouring of iron. But that was about all they could find fault with—except that one manager did not turn his trousers up at the bottom, while another had failed to have his white market coat properly creased. The offenders promised to attend to these little sartorial mistakes at once, and the inspectors departed, feeling virtuous over duty done, while the meat men chorused: "Well, did you ever! What next?"

It was later reported that the federal inspectors were circulating a petition asking for an increase in their salaries. Most of them get only \$1,000 a year. "Which is certainly not enough to pay cab fare at night when the cars are not running," commented a killing foreman.

WEST SIDE BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

Members of the trade in the Gansevoort market district held their annual beefsteak dinner at Gee's restaurant last Saturday night, with over a hundred present. They had as guests meat men from other sections of the city and a number of outsiders. Walter Wheeler performed the duties of toastmaster with his usual facility, and kept the fun going at a rapid pace. Those who contributed to the entertainment included W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company; John Buckle, the produce man, formerly with the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co.; Sol London, of the United Dressed Beef Co.; Manager C. E. Barry, of the National; Manager A. E. Glasgow, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., and A. C. Dean, of Swift & Company.

AN AWFUL CRASH IN EGGS.

The egg market took a fearful tumble this week, owing to the arrival of an immense quantity of strictly fresh eggs from outside points. They came by the thousands of crates and swamped the market, which had not expected such a sudden influx. Fresh stock

tumbled from around 25 cents to 18 cents, while the few million dozen storage eggs still remaining in the freezers dropped from 20 to 14 cents, and were hard to unload at that. The corner in the egg market was effectually demolished, and those who held on to storage stock until this week found themselves in a hole.

The egg market has been abnormally high, but lower prices will prevail from now on at the rate the hens are laying. Butchers are not pleased, as the meat demand has been dull enough as it is, and cheap eggs will make it worse. Butter prices are still at almost a record height, but predictions are freely made that within a week or ten days they will take a tumble, too.

DEATH OF FRANK ESMOND.

Frank Esmond, manager of the Murray Hill branch house of Swift & Company, died on Monday at his home in the Bronx after a lingering and painful illness. The funeral exercises were held on Wednesday and were attended by all the prominent local officials of Swift & Company, heads of departments, branch managers and by many retailers. Esmond had been with the company for many years, and had been in charge of the Murray Hill house for ten years. He was one of the best liked men in the meat trade in New York, both among wholesalers and butchers, and the company will find it hard to fill his place in esteem of his customers in the Murray Hill district.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 2, 1907, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 57,914 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,595 lbs.; Queens, 250 lbs.; total, 65,859 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 3,114 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs.; total, 3,144 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 9,322 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,230 lbs.; the Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 10,652 lbs.

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NEW YORK POULTRY OFFICERS.

The New York Poultry & Game Trade Association at its meeting this week nominated the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, the election to take place April 2: Harry Dowie, president; A. Paul, Jr., vice-president; John F. Menke, second vice-president; H. T. Pond, treasurer; John Corell, secretary. Executive committee—Hugo Josephy, W. T. Hance, Charles Behrman, John T. Menke, Jacob Hoehn, H. T. Pond, Harry Dowie and John Hughes. This is Mr. Dowie's third term, and he wanted to retire, but the association would not consent.

BUTCHERS' HORSE THIEVES CAUGHT.

Many Brooklyn grocers and butchers were present Sunday in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, when four men arrested on a charge of larceny were arraigned. The men were arrested in connection with the theft of horses, wagons and harness belonging to Jurgens & Petersen, Driggs and Division avenues, and William J. Holzheimer, 119 Second street, Manhattan. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were held in \$2,000 bail each for hearing. There is belief on the part of the police that in the arrest of the four men there will be an end to depredations of an alleged band of horse thieves, who, it is said, have stolen property aggregating in value \$20,000. It is believed Jersey farmers have been the innocent purchasers of the stolen butchers' horses.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE LISTS STOCKS.

The New York Produce Exchange has decided to list mining and industrial stocks and permit trading in them on its floor. Rules to govern this trading were reported this week. Commission rates for the purchase and sale of securities on the Exchange will be much smaller than on either the Stock Exchange or the curb. The rules specify commission rates on all classes of securities. Many believe there will be a rush to deal with the new brokers.

There will be no rivalry between members of the two exchanges over business in the same securities, however, as the Produce Exchange authorities have expressly stipulated that they will list only mining and industrial stocks, which are not already listed on the Stock Exchange. But there is no doubt that the Stock Exchange will be compelled to enter into keen competition with the Produce Exchange for the listing of many of the mining issues.

For this reason, and because of the fact that it strictly prohibits its members from trading in stocks listed on any other organized exchanges, it is expected that the Stock Exchange will oppose vigorously the expansion of the Produce Exchange stock department, which will also be met with the antagonism of the curb traders.

The rules governing commissions on the

Produce Exchange, as announced by the general committee on securities, are as follows: On stocks selling under 20 cents per share, 50 cents per 100 shares shall be asked. On stocks selling at or over 20 cents per share and under \$1 per share, \$1 per 100 shares shall be charged. On stocks selling at or over \$1 and under \$6.25 per share, 1 per cent of the money involved. On stocks selling at \$6.25 or upward per share, \$6.25 per 100 shares.

The Stock Exchange governing committee recently fixed its commission rates on mining stocks quoted on the dollars and cents basis at \$12.50 per 100 shares, and its regular rate on all other industrial and railroad stock transactions is one-eighth of a point, both ways. The curb traders are supposed to ask one-eighth of a point on all transactions, but it is well known that this commission is frequently shaded to one-sixteenth of a point.

The Produce Exchange committee on securities also reported that it had arranged rates of commission for the purchase or sale of bonds at the rate of \$12.50 for each \$10,000 of par value. This commission is almost exactly similar to that of the Stock Exchange, which involves one-eighth of a point.

TO COOL THEIR DRINKING WATER.

The New York Edison Company are equipping their new building on Duane street with a five-ton drinking water cooling plant, the installation being made by Westerberg & Williams, of New York. The system is completely automatic, furnished by The Automatic Refrigerating Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Berg, H., 202-04 E. 103d; H. Brand. De Maio, E., 194 Ave. A; L. Santoro. Eitelberg & Kleiger, 438 E. 75th; H. Brand. Gerison, H. & Co., 161 Madison; H. Brand. Matzkin, K., 322 Henry; H. Brand. Morabito & Rapisardo, 68 Oliver; G. Gianetto. Neumark, J., 234 E. 4th; H. Brand. Roso & Seaglione, 83 Bayard; J. Levy. Simon, L., 189 Allen; J. Levy. Schwerdue, H., 1609 2d Ave.; H. Brand. Szotniary, J., 254 E. 10th; H. Brand. Savasa, L., 332 E. 107th; H. Brand. Sannof, A., 9 Eldridge; J. Levy. Tikarta, T., 238 Mott; H. Brand. Witzberg, M., 57 E. 103d; H. Brand. Zuereie, J., 162 E. 114th; H. Brand. Zumewich, M., 224 E. 99th; J. Levy.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Beil, B., 602 E. 6th; L. & H. Reis.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Beres, Ike, 99 Scholes; J. Levy.

Elkin, Philip, 553 Bushwick Ave.; Benjamin Steinman. Graeber, Martin G., 5710 5th Ave.; Frank C. Kinsky. Gaipa, J., 662 Washington Ave.; Gustav Seiner. Gerad, Morris, 1624 Broadway; L. Kornblit. Hahan, Abraham, 152 Boerum; Conrad Pfeging. Jacobovitz, Nathan, 655 Flushing Ave.; J. Levy. Mushinsky, D., 2190 Pitkin Ave.; Levy Bros. Nerenberg & Ingwer, 18 Moore; J. Levy. Steirn, Joe & Harry Snofsky, 1873 Park Pl.; Levy Bros. Tepper, Wolf, 656 Sutter Ave.; Levy Bros. Wesselhoft, Frederick, 739 Nostrand Ave.; Albert Stern.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Gaenssie, George, 247 Irving Ave.; Thekla Gaenssie. Stern, Albert, 739 Nostrand Ave.; F. Wesselhoft. Tatarsky & Leventhal, 131 Varet; W. Meyer.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Cordaro, B., 418 E. 11th; S. V. Genovese. Gordon, J., 1140 Forest Ave.; M. Kleinman & Son. Gitelson, S., 302 W. 111th; J. S. Sills & Sons. Landberg, M., 350 W. 116th; I. Shifrin. Lambert Farms, 2647 8th Ave. and 64 W. 138th; Montgomery County Creamery Co. L. Barton Hotel Co., 308-10 W. 58th; L. B. Friedlander. Picard, A., 990 2d Ave.; A. J. Picard. Sheflin, S., 446 W. 53d; J. Schweidel. Antman, L., 241-243 Rivington; S. Tell. Bamwell, A., 96 Allen; I. Goldberg. Goldman & Wexler, 205 Broome; M. Wexler. Lenci & Meli, 230 W. 46th; E. Razzeth. Moser, H., 1408 Madison Ave.; Hirshman & Bleier. Rosasco, A. & V., 136 Prince; F. Focci. Shapiro, P., 102 St. Marks Pl.; A. Mehlman. Shur, J., 582 10th Ave.; J. Shur. Vaislier & Peterson, 201 6th Ave.; P. F. Brauer.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

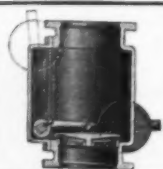
Buch & Stein, 1105 2d Ave.; A. Stein & M. Bush. Bloomfield, S., 295 Bowery; H. Rotherberg. Copeland, W. F., 1 Abingdon Sq.; G. A. Grossman. Gercken, D., 776 Elton Ave.; F. Hambrock. Minnenger, N., 446 W. 53d; S. Sheflin. Mehlman, A. & S., 102 St. Marks Pl.; P. Shapiro. Razzeth, E., 230 W. 46th; Lenci & Meli. Rothenberg, H., 295 Bowery; E. Polansky.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bruhn, Fritz, 286 Wythe Ave.; Xavier Glazek. Bloom, Jacob, 189 Osborn; N. & J. Berman. Gennatt, Harry, 237 Graham Ave.; S. Levin. Lorberbaum, Israel, 64 Morrell; Hirsch Baron. Postelnick, Isaac, 2192 Fulton; Elias Lieberman. Zimend, Joseph, 658 Broadway; J. Halbren.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Klein, Joseph, 28 Montrose Ave.; Benny Graff. Milone, Filippo, 120 Van Brunt; Maria G. Celentano.



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